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VOL. XXIII NO. 251 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Checkmate To Italian Advance To Makalle?

Ras Kassa Masses Large Forces

Worldwide Boycott Of Italian Goods

"SUPPORT SUPREMACY OF LAW OVER FORCE"

League Appeal To Non-Member States To Co-operate

(Through Reuter's Agency)

GENEVA, Oct. 19.

The Co-ordinating Committee will meet on the 31st October to decide the date for the operation of "Sanctions"

Supremacy Of Law Over Force

When the Co-ordinating Committee met privately the President said a very important question which had constantly cropped up and was not yet settled was the position of non-member and member States. He appealed to the non-members' moral sense to support the supremacy of law over force and the prevention of aggression in international life.

He pointed out that although there were non-members, they were parties to the Paris Pact. He considered the moment had come to fully communicate to them the statement on League's action and recommendations in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and invite their views. "We must leave it to the conscience of each State non-member to decide how far co-operation is possible."

THOSE NEUTRALS

The meeting of the full Co-ordinating Committee of 21 members adopted Capt Eden's proposal for the boycott of the Italian exports. Austria and Hungary abstained from voting, delegates from them reiterating their strong objections against the sanctions on the ground of economic injury.

The Committee unanimously adopted proposals on the organisation of mutual support. The Committee also approved the proposal regarding the embargo of certain exports to Italy, the list of which was adopted. Austria, Hungary and Albania abstained from voting.

IN CALM ATMOSPHERE

The momentous decision imposing an almost world-wide boycott of the Italian goods was taken in an atmosphere of calm deliberation. A most striking feature was the demonstration of international solidarity. There had been willingness of spirit and self-denial with which the smaller nations faced the sacrifices entailed by the sanctions. The effect of the decision upon Italy is likely to be disturbing and while it is too early to speak, it is probable that the material effect of Sanctions with the moral effect is likely to be immense.

SOVIET'S POSITION

M. Litvinoff in an important declaration said, while the Soviet had a favourable trade balance with Italy they were prepared to sustain losses to fulfil the obligations only as long as the obligation was observed by all members. If exceptions rendered the Sanctions ineffective the Soviet would have to reconsider the whole position to take fresh decision.

ITALIAN ADVANCE TO MAKALLE

Ras Kassa Active With Large Forces

ASMARA, Oct. 20.

Everything appears to indicate that the Italian advance to Makalle will not be accomplished without a battle. Reconnaissance planes report Ras Kassa moving up considerable forces from South-west towards Makalle, while more men are occupying the positions he had previously held.

Meanwhile, in preparation for an advance, the Italians are gradually occupying positions in the mountains round Adigrat.

The visit of Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the Staff, to the front, aroused speculation, and judging from conversation with Reuter's representative it will scarcely surprise the common soldier if Sgr. Mussolini himself arrived one day. The popularity of the Duce is evidenced by huge canvas portraits of him hoisted at all conquered positions.

INFLATION FEARS IN U. S.?

Govt. Out To Protect Foreign Trade At Any Cost

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Inflation fears continue to be an important factor in the financial sentiment with many investors believing in the reconvening of the Congress in January to inaugurate further inflationary measures such as payment to "soldier bonus" and refund of farm mortgages to purchase tenant farms. Additional devaluation of the dollar in the event of further depreciation in foreign currencies is also visualized for the purpose of protecting the U. S. A. foreign trade. While the actual currency inflation is still held doubtful the growing body of authoritative opinion regards credit inflation a distinct possibility in view of the steadily swelling excess bank reserves as a result of the heavy gold influx and the Treasury financing huge budget deficits through new Government issues.

WALES' PIT STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Miners in the nine-mile point colliery who are the original underground strikers returned to the surface after being below for 177 hours.

The decision was reached after talks with South-Wales Miners' Federation representatives.

The strikers of the other two pits are expected to re-ascend.

RAIDS IN 'PINDI

R. C. Office Of Socialist Conference & Residences Of Officers Searched

LITERATURE SEIZED: TWO MEN ARRESTED

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 20.

Simultaneous raids were carried out by the police early this morning, on the office of the Reception Committee of the Punjab and Frontier Socialist Conference (announced to meet here on 26th October, and on subsequent days) also the residences of a number of prominent Socialists in the town, including the chairman and general secretary of the Conference, and members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

The police are stated to have taken away certain literature from the Reception Committee office. Two persons described as Branch Secretaries, who were present at the office, were arrested.—A.P.

SARDAR PATEL FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who have been to Negapatam where they attended the Tanjore Political Conference held under the presidency of Mr. Avanasilingam Chettiar, M.L.A. returned to Madras this morning and immediately left for Bombay. Mr. K. F. Nariman left for Bangalore while Seth Jamnalal Bajaj departed for Wardha.

Alleged Murder Of President Of Hindu Sabha

MALERKOTLA SENSATION: SEVERAL SUSPECTS ARRESTED

MALERKOTLA, Oct. 20.

Grave tension prevails in the town, following a serious stabbing outrage against Puran mal, the President of the Hindu Sabha, Malerkotla, who has since died.

The outrage was committed on Friday night, and the victim succumbed to his injuries yesterday. A number of Muslims he named before his death have been arrested.

Hindus are observing a hartal and they have telegraphed to the A.G.G. at Nabha.—A.P.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO DELAY ELECTION"

Baldwin's Significant Personal Statement

LONDON, October 19.

Mr. Baldwin at Worcester made a significant personal statement: "I hope in my heart I never fight another General Election but time will show I do not expect to, but General Election after this will be some time hence I think".

Mr. Baldwin disclosed he only decided yesterday it was impossible to delay the election and it must be expedited.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED POISONING THROUGH SWEETS

Suspects In Wealthy Sikh's Murder Case On Trial

MONTGOMERY, Oct 18

A case arising from the murder of an aged Sikh who is said to have possessed large and valuable property in India and abroad valued at several lakhs of rupees is being heard in the court of a local Magistrate here. Accused in this case are a 'Mirasi' and his wife.

It is alleged that the deceased, Nihalsingh, although more than 75 years of age, partly paralytic and blind was carrying on an amorous intrigue with the accused woman who was several years junior to him. The woman and the old man having subsequently fallen out, the two accused are alleged to have planned to murder him. They are said to have sent some "Halwa" mixed with arsenic to the deceased and the old man died immediately after he tasted it. Later a young girl of the village through whom the "Halwa" was said to have been sent to the deceased gave information to the police implicating the two accused.—A.P.

Dadarites Get Nature's Shower-bath

RAINS PUT IN TEMPORARY APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY SUBURBS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

All the visitors and evening-walkers to the Dadar beach experienced good drenching in rains that overtook them quite unawares. Nobody was precautious enough to take the trouble of carrying with them anything to ward off unexpected rain. Therefore almost all the visitors to the beach had a nice shower bath from the heavenly-tap of Nature.

In the northern sky at about 6 p.m. there were seen dark clouds portending certain rain still the daring strollers did not much care for it, and in a few minutes the whole mass of people ran helter skelter in search of shelter and protection from rains. People were seen under trees, porticos, sheds and at all places of vantage where they could save themselves from the vaguery of unexpected visitation of rain.

All gutters, drainage, canals and road-sides were flooded with knee-deep water just as it happens in the rainy season when it is in full-swing.

Gharriwallas also wore a cheerful face at the prospects of reaping good hire harvest, but due to the short duration of rain for about 20 minutes only their hopes were not fulfilled to any great extent.

The most sorry part of the affair was the spoilage of good gala dresses of girls.

At about 8-45 p.m. in Fort also there was a very sparse and slight sprinkling of rain.

IN SUBURBS TOO.

Bandra and Santa Cruz also are reported to have received a few showers on Sunday evening.

The weather in the City throughout the day continued to be sultry and despite monsoonish breezes occasionally in the afternoon the October heat of the atmosphere continued till late at night.

YEMEN'S "NO" TO ITALY

Imam Turns Down Request For Allowing Establishment Of Hospital

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail)

Apart from several emergency military hospitals in Eritrea the Italian government have established nine big war hospitals in Tripoli making accomodation for about 25 thousand soldiers who would be brought over there from the war regions either wounded or attacked with tropical diseases which have already made inroads into Italian camps as it is quite apparent from the three steamers which have lately crossed the canal for Tripoli.

YEMEN'S "NO"

Dudring the past two weeks the Italian authorities have had repeated communications both with Prince Saiful-Eslam and Imam of Yemen asking for permission to land about 30,000 Italian soldiers on the Mokha coast several of whom need be stationed there for the sake of health, but the Yemen rulers have refused to entertain any such appeal and have flatly refused the Italian request to allow a war hospital to be established there. Meanwhile Yemen to guard her own coast has sent another 20,000 soldiers in addition to the 30,000 already stationed there ere the war began.

RAJEN BABU AT CHINGLEPUT

Bar Association's Address To Congress President

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here to-day noon from Madras visiting 'en route' the industrial school at Kodambakam and addressing a public meeting at Saidapet at Chingleput he was accorded an enthusiastic reception after receiving the citizens address and an address from the Bar Association which he suitably replied.

The Congress President left for Conjeevaram this evening.

STOP PRESS

SICKNESS IN ITALIAN ARMY

MASSAWA, Oct. 20.

It is officially stated that the total cases of sickness since the commencement of operations was 235, three deaths only and 212 Italians were evacuated from Eritrea since October 3, mostly suffering from malaria. One hundred and eighty-three miles of new roads were built and 121 wells sunk in the occupied territory.

Tradesmen are following behind the troops, and a number of shops have already been opened by Italians and Eritreans in Adigrat and Adowa.

ETHIOPIAN PLANS

HARRAR, Oct. 20.

Lull continues on the Southern front. Ethiopians are strongly fortifying and reinforcing at Daggahbur in order to oppose the Italian advance on Harrar.

It is reported that scurvy is prevalent among the Ethiopian troops at Harrar. The Jijiga region medical supplies are being rushed from Berbera.

RESTRICTION TELLS ON ITALIAN SHIPS

MOMBASA, Oct. 20.

Te port authorities applied the neutrality laws which proniolt the Italian ships remaining beyond 24 hours. As a result of the application of restrictions Italian steamers loading foodstuffs, petrol and forage for Mogadiscio are unable to complete the work and are only permitted to take sufficient bunker coal to reach Kismayu.

Nazi Minister On Justice Bent!

Orders Release Of Pastors Pending Enquiry By Committee

BERLIN, Oct. 20.

Suspension of all disciplinary proceedings against pastors for the time being has been ordered by the minister of Church Affairs and simultaneously the leaders of the Confessional Synod have issued a proclamation acknowledging the new Church Committee established to settle the dispute, "because it obviously means an end to force in church affairs"

All pastors who had been placed in the concentration camp of Saxony have been released by the order of the minister of Church Affairs.

Ogaden Will Prove Sad Grave For Fascism

MOSQUITOES TAKE FANCY FOR ROMAN BLOOD

Tactics Of Jungle Will Force Italy To Withdraw, Says Wahid Pasha

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Genl. Wahid Pasha, the Turkish General of the Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden region, interviewed by the correspondent of "Al-Balagh," the Cairo daily, said that at present every thing was going on well with the military operations there, and the defensive tactics were proving sufficiently satisfactory, which could be long continued to harass and tire out the invaders. These measures of the wild jungle included plans to entrapping the enemy in zones infested with tropical maladies which play havoc with men of the colder climes, for even the mosquitoes from the marshy vastnesses of the Webi and its tributaries seem to have taken a fancy for Roman blood. In addition to this the defensive plans are laid on the "Hindenburg chain of warfare."

Sad Of Rave

The military genius controlling the Southern Forces asserted with confidence that when Italy is trying her luck here with all her modern instruments of war, no doubt it is going to dig a sad grave for Fascism in the semi-desolated tracts of this wildernesses, which are friends to none but the most hardy sons of the Ogaden soil. As no pitched battles will be given to the forces of Italy their advance in the interiors would get more risky, and more time would be wasted with little progress, which Italy is not ready to meet with. The next rainy season will commence in 6 months, within which period Italy must complete her programme. With the advent of rain Italy will be compelled to withdraw, and even if some territories be lost to her the same could be recaptured during the rain.

PREPARE TO SUPPORT SANCTIONS

"Committee Of Six" Appeals To Workers Of The World

(IFTU) The Joint Anti-War Committee of the IFTU and LSI held a meeting in Paris on the 27th September with De Brouckere in the Chair.

The Committee examined the political developments since the joint meeting of the IFTU General Council and the LSI Executive held in Geneva on the 6th September. After a thorough exchange of views on the present position, the Committee took important decisions on the fresh steps to be taken, and also envisaged the convening of another joint Conference.

At the close of the meeting, the following declaration was adopted unanimously:

"The Joint Anti-War Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International (Committee of Six) draws attention to the extreme gravity of the situation. It is even more obvious to-day that only the energetic policy of collective security demanded by the two Internationals in their resolution of the 6th September can still preserve peace. The Committee appeals to the workers of all countries to prepare immediately to support with the necessary intensity the sanctions which the League of Nations will in our opinion decide to apply."

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS

M. Laval's Significant Victory In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Government is considerably strengthened by the election of M. Laval for the Seine and Puy de Dome Departments on the first ballot in the triennial elections for one-third of the Senate.

The Premier's victory in Paris, achieved in the teeth of strong opposition of the extreme Left, is regarded as a triumph for his Home and Foreign policy, and may be decisive in Government's favour in the coming session when the Left parties are expected to try to overthrow M. Laval.

Senator Pachelet is elected for the Seine Department as a Communist, being the first Communist to enter the Senate.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted cultured Madrasee Shrivaishnava settled-in-life bridegroom of liberal views for Kanya, 20, of good family studied Intermediate. Correspond Box 5006, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Gujrati Graduate for Kumar-Mandir. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Mr. A. R. Mankodi Panchavati, Nasik. (5029)

Wanted an M.B., B.S. as R.M.O. for Parekh Dispensary, Surat, on scale of Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. with free quarters or house rent Rs. 25 p.m. No private practice allowed. One with hospital and laboratory experience preferred. Apply with testimonials, experience, etc., to Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat, before 31st October, 1935. (1960).

Wanted General Clerk and Cashier pay 40. Applicant able deposit 300 cash need apply immediately with envelope Box No. 5028, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a B. T. as Head Master, Mandvi High School (Gujarati preferred). Starting pay Rs. 80 to 90 according to merit and experience. Apply sharp with testimonials and full particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, (Surat). (5023).

Wanted an Assistant in the Weaving Department. Knowledge of fancy weaving essential. Apply stating terms to the Manager, Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay, No. 8. (5019).

Wanted—A trained Nurse and a Trained graduate lady teacher for High School and Intermediate College. Please apply with testimonials mentioning the Subjects and the Minimum Salary. Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (5022).

B.C.I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen, for the posts of District Managers and Special Managers in the districts of Satara, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bijapur, Karwar, Dharwar, Belgaum, Chinesugar and Thana on Rs. 110—20—300 and 100—10—200 p.m., with Establishment and Pension. Applications should be applied with credentials to:—N. R. Asundi, Esqr., Provincial Manager, Journalist, Hubli, Dharwar Dt., Applications from other districts of Bombay Presidency and Northern India should be addressed to:—Inspector of Branches, P.O. Eranhipalam, via Calicut, Malabar. (5024).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Open to Engagement. Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Master, M.Sc., Tech-(Manchester) having practical experience of years and at present working in one of the best fine count cotton mills of Bombay Presidency desires change for better prospects. Best references. Please write to Box No. 4997, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5018).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4948).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Bargain, Princes.—The History of Russian Revolution. By Trotsky, 1,296 pages. Rs. 6-8-0 each. Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary, 1934 Edition. Rs. 4-8-0 each. Current Literature and Novels, etc., at cheapest prices. The Lakani Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay. (5021).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted immediately really good Agents, guaranteeing business throughout Goa, Belgaum, Dharwar and North-Kanara for an Excellent Life Company. Apply to Banavali Brothers, Karwar. (5010)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Stockist Sole Agents all over India for useful and fast selling products. Good and regular income. Manager personally fixing Agencies. Apply H. B. Chandi, Care Postmaster, Bombay. (5009).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Universal Pirn Winders and Grey Winders to wind from rabbeth to Warper Bobbins. Secondhand in good working order will do. Apply Minoo Mill Supply Co., 8, Hamam St., Bombay. (5027).

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Description Of The Property

ALL that piece or parcel of pension tax land (since redeemed) or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 319 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 121, New No. 967, Old Survey No. 209, New Survey No. 1448 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1569, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 503 and Old Street Nos. 393, 395, 397 and 399 and New Street Nos. 165 to 175 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Manmohandas Kahandas and now of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and partly by the property belonging to Rai Bahadur Bissessardas Kasturchand and others, on or towards the East by the property known as Motisha Chawl, on or towards the South by the property of Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Jeewanji Maharaj and on or towards the West by the property formerly of the said Manmohandas Kahandas and now of the said East India Cotton Association, Ltd.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1935.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
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1958

Public Notices

NOTICE.

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Head Office: Bangalore City.

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. R. N. Rao, B.Sc., of the Mysore Bombay Trading Co., Parel, Bombay, has been appointed as our Special Representative for Bombay Presidency.

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All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road (Breach Candy Road) at Thakurdwar, admeasuring about 121 square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 270 Old Street No. Girgaum Road 603 and at present No. 241 and bounded on the South-West by Girgaum Road, on the North-East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 230, on the North-West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 261 and on the South-East by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure situate in an oart called or known as Goasur at or near Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 705 New No. A|3222 Old Survey No. 73 and New Survey No. 2|1638 Cadastral Survey No. 1134 of Bhuleshwar Division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1488-1489 former Street Nos. 49-51 present Street Nos. 1 and 3A Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the New Piece Goods Bazar Company Limited and partly by the charitable property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on or towards the West by the passage leading to Old Hanuman Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd., and on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the property of Raghavji Anandji.

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Benda Raid Case Judgment Sequel

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 20.

Following the delivery of the judgment in the sessions trial of the Benda raid case, Privates Percy, Thompson, Shore and Blundell, the four approvers, who got King's pardon, were released last evening from the Central Jail and escorted to the Military Barrack.

It is understood that they will be sailing on Tuesday for home. Judgment in the Karounda riot case is expected to-morrow afternoon.—United Press.

BOMBAY TOO WILL DEMAND SEPARATION
Tairsee Bewails City Being Bled White
RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS IN MOTOR BILL IS TRAP FOR VOTERS

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, M.L.C., (representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber) spoke as follows on the Motor Taxation Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Thursday:

"Sir, I will admit frankly, and at once, that there are some redeeming features in this Bill, on which the Finance Member deserves congratulations. (An Hon'ble Member: Hear, hear). That does not mean that we are going to raise a statue of the Finance Member on behalf of the agriculturists. Sir, I want to point out that in this matter the city and the rural areas have been pitted against each other. It happened in the time of the Tobacco Bill, which was introduced first for the Bombay City and then extended to the rural areas. At one time Sindh was left out, and later on even it was roped. Therefore, they must understand that the ills of the city are not the blessings of the rural area. They stand or fall together.

Sir, in this connection I should like to quote from La Sage's 'Gil Blas,' wherein there is one character of the name of Dr. Sangrado.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi: What book?

BOMBAY BLED WHITE

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: If you want, you may have the book from me The author is Le Sage; the name of the book is 'Gil Blas.' Dr. Sangrado says: "Other physicians make the healing art consist in a knowledge of a thousand different sciences, but I go for a shorter way to work and spare the trouble of studying pharmacy, anatomy, botany and physics. Know then, all that is required is to bleed the patients copiously and make them drink hot water."

Sir, our Finance Minister seems to have based his calculations on a similar process of administering his dose of medicine to Bombay. Sir, Bombay, as I shall show, is being bled white. Bombay has about 10,000 cars, and those cars are going to be made to pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 more each, which means a small sum of Rs. 3 lakhs more than what was expected according to the last Bill which, the Hon'ble Member said, was thrown out in a hurry. Bombay has been thinking about it for a long time and is not in a hurry to agree this tax being levied.

JOY-RIDERS TO JUHU

Sir, there is an Association called the Western India Automobile Association. That Association has been taking a referendum, and although the whole agitation started because a few joy riders who go to Juhu and other places were in such a hurry that they would not stop to pay tolls, they are apprehensive that the agitation for the abolition of tolls has introduced an absolutely wrong principle, namely, that those who do not use the roads, those who have no occasion to go out of the City, will also be made to pay, a very judicial way of taxation.

SEPARATE BOMBAY

I do not want to go into the merits of the amendments. I am quite sure that the honourable member, Dr. Alban D'Souza, who is now the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, and the honourable member, Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola, the ex-Mayor, will be able to put the case of Bombay City before you. But I do want to say that Bombay has got much bitter experience of the treatment extended by the Government of India and by the Government of Bombay, that the City will have seriously to consider the setting up of an agitation that it, too, like Sind, should be separated from the Presidency. Sir, Bombay City is being taxed out of existence.....

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi: We are going to do the same thing!

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: You may laugh at it just now, but if the same conditions continue you may rest assured on that point. Bombay people are already thinking about it, because their experience, so far as income-tax appropriation and other things are concerned, has been very bitter.

SHABBY TREATMENT

In this particular case, I want to put the case of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and of the Bombay Corporation before the House. They say that they should have been consulted with regard to this Bill. They have not been consulted. It was stated by the Honourable Member-in-Charge of the Bill that this question of abolition of tolls had been before the public for two years. But not in this form, I may point out. And it would have been very graceful on your part if you had consulted the Chambers of Commerce and also the Bombay Corporation. I find, of late, that the Bombay Corporation is very shabbily treated. Sir, sometimes even a worm turns, and the way in which Bombay is being treated may lead them to think, as I have already, of separation.

SPIDERS' WEB

Sir, this Bill, as I have already stated, has some redeeming features, and these 'pregnant' features are quite patent. Next time the budget may show that there is no need at all for this tax. Therefore, it is not out of great generosity or willingness that Government are giving up Rs. 9 lakhs in favour of the agriculturists. Not that they have a very soft corner for the agriculturists; they have a very soft corner for their own budget; and if I may be allowed to say so, without being asked to withdraw it later on, by this way the votes of certain parts of the House can be easily secured. "We give you Rs. 9 lakhs; so, why are you bothering about Bombay City people, who are always obnoxious? You come to our side." So the spider has the butterfly very safely in its web.....

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle: Is it not insinuation? The honourable member is attributing motives to honourable members.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: I am stating a fact. Everybody knew this three days before what was passing. And those who are taking objection to my statement were parties to it.

Sir, I have finished."

CONGRESS JUBILEE
Working Committee Adopts Programme

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The following programme for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian National Congress was adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress:—

Official Programme: 1. Prabhat Pheri to commence before dawn.

Flag Hoisting and Salutation: 8.30 a. m.

Procession—afternoon ending in public meeting in the evening.

Public meeting—(a) Bande Mataram: opening song; reading of President's message; speech about the Congress, i.e., its history programme; achievements etc up till now.

The day to be devoted to works of National service, illustrating the constructive work of the Congress.

Sale of small national flags.

Illumination at night. (Note: There is to be no fireworks of any kind whatsoever).

Suggestions relating to items, one or more of which may be taken up according to the facilities of the locality or inclination of the organisers:—

Sports:—(a) Wrestling, (b) Indian games, (c) Tournaments.

Melas:—(a) Khadi exhibition and exhibition of other Swadeshi articles in terms of Bombay Congress resolutions; (b) village industries exhibition and demonstration; (c) Kavi Sammelan or Mushaira; subjects to be of national interest and importance; (d) music.

Congress propaganda through suitable literature: History of the Congress and other literature bearing on national problems.

The Committee also examined and discussed non-official resolutions of which notice has been given by members of the A.I.C.C.

COUNTERFEIT COINS CASE

JODHPUR, Oct. 19.

Following the quashing of the last tribunal proceedings in what is known as the inter-provincial counterfeit coins case, a new Tribunal consisting of Rai Bahadur L. Kunwar Sain, Bar-at-Law, ex-Chief Justice of Kashmir High Court, as President, Mr. A. K. Kaul, Bar-at-Law, of Neemuch, and Thakur Ram Singh, Sessions Judge, Jodhpur, has been appointed to conduct trial in connection with counterfeiting King's coins, under sections 120-B 232, 234 and 235 Marwar Penal Code against the accused Thakur Bhom Singh of Netri (a first class tazim sardar), Dayal Singh, the Jagirdar of Mandan and seven others.

The aforesaid tribunal will also conduct trial into a case known as the "Inter-Provincial forged Government currency notes case" against Thakur Bhom Singh, Chottan Lal and Nand Kumar of Jaipur under sections 120-B and 489—A and B of the Marwar Penal Code.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Indian Goods At Prague Fair

Large Number Of Articles Exhibited Roused Attention

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Autumn session of the Prague International Fair that concluded two days back was of special interest to India on account of the Indian Exhibition arranged and held at it. The main articles exhibited were, carpets, brass and copper ware, coir and mattings, wood and wood-work, sports goods, hides and skins, and various kinds of Indian raw products, principally, oil seeds, cotton and jute. The holding of the Exhibition represented a useful and valuable idea.

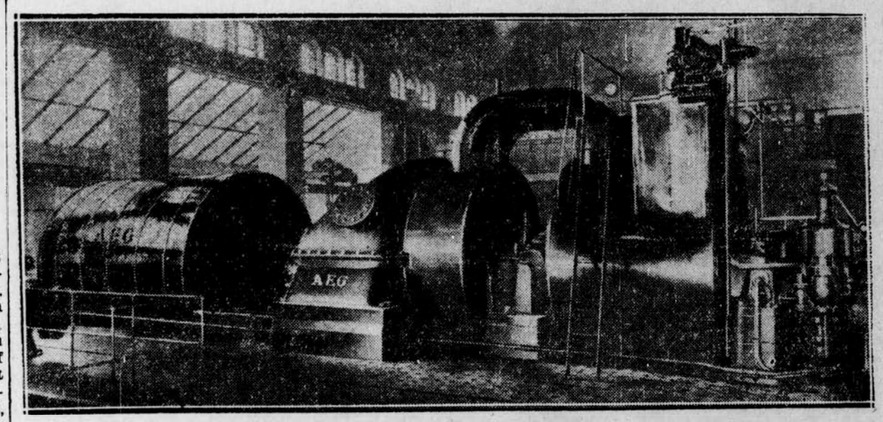
SOME SUGGESTIONS.

The efficacy of the Exhibition, especially as a venture to develop trade contacts, was, however, restricted. The Indian Stand, looked more like a presentation of a number of Indian products than a sample show with the details suited for the development of business transactions and contacts clearly and strongly emphasized. The participation of exhibitors was very small, probably to lack of necessary advertisement and also some want of initiative or response from commercial quarters. Especially in the case of the raw products, the arrangement and presentation did not go well to cause keen reactions. Distribution of useful literature, persons stationed inviting interest and capable of giving explanations, and some demonstrations, would have gone a long way in arousing and adding to interest. These facts are mentioned in order that the useful idea of holding an Indian Stand is kept up on future occasions, with necessary alterations and additions, towards which private persons, groups and Chambers of Commerce could well co-operate. Also the pictures and posters put up and meant to serve as advertisement for encouraging visits to India lend much scope for improvement, alike in quality and variety.

ROUSED ATTENTION.

The Indian Exhibition, despite the limitations, has aroused good attention. The attendance at it has been strong and I gather there have been also some good commercial enquiries. Responsible persons here with whom I have had occasion to talk, were inclined to see much use in the keeping of an Indian Stand with useful changes and extensions as a good means for the extension of interest in India and promotion of Indian trade interests. Some were disposed also to see the value of having a small and well arranged permanent exhibition. Several of the articles shown gave

(Continued on page 13—Col. 5).



Engineering is ever alert to exploit the forces it puts to work for mankind in increasing measure. Thus often old steam turbines in power houses are exchanged or at least "revamped" in part to permit a fuller exploitation of the steam through increased steam-pressure or temperatures. Often such changes have a pronounced influence on the profit and loss account of electric power corporation. Photo shows:—An "exchange" turbine after installation.

Photo: "New York Times", Berlin.

Coffee Industry In India

The History Of Its Rise And Decline And How It Can Be Revived

By JEROME A. SALDANHA

Coffee properly prepared is an excellent beverage, delicious, refreshing and invigorating more so than tea and more stimulating in action than toddy or beer. Indian Coffee is of a superior quality and is welcome even in America and Europe among higher classes for blending with coffee of inferior quality, which comes from Brazil and other countries. India produces about 15,000 tons of coffee (about 10,000 in Mysore and Coorg) of which only about 3,000 tons and that mostly of inferior quality is used in India itself. The remaining 12,000 tons was so long exported to Europe and United States of America. On account of the unfavourable ratio of exchange combined with the depression in trade all over the world and other causes Indian coffee has shared the fate of many other exports from India with the result that coffee growers are face to face with the serious crisis in their future. Unless measures are adopted to arrest the decline in price immediately, almost all the plantations especially those of Indians will run the risk of being turned into wilderness. Export prices are not likely to rise much during the next five years and any fluctuation may be down scale rather than higher scale. The only remedy in the circumstances is to find a larger market in India itself, which will stimulate an upward sccale in prices by greater demand.

USES OF COFFEE.

The refreshing effects of the beverage in heat or cold, in rainy or dry weather are extraordinary. As a disinfectant, roasted coffee is invaluable. This is useful according to good authority based on experience to purify any place having an offensive smell or foul air. The greatest poet of the 18th century Fope—a great coffee drinker—speaks of it "as a beverage which makes a politician wise and see through all things with his half shut eyes." So were Balzac, Beethowen and Dryden dependent for stimulation or their faculties to a great extent on coffee.

COFFEE PLANTATION IN INDIA

Let us trace the growth of coffee plantations in India and Ceylon. Popular legend ascribes the first plantation to a Mysore Mahomedan pilgrim's enterprise in importing coffee seeds from Arabia and rearing a plantation on Baba-budan hills in Mysore in 1600 A.D. or thereabouts. At the close of the 17th century there appear to have existed coffee plantations in Malabar so that coffee seedlings were exported from Cannanore to Java. In 1799 coffee was obtained from Baba-budan hills for the use of General Wellesly and his staff. In 1825 there is evidence of a European coffee plantation in Wynaad (Malabar). In 1830 coffee was planted in Shervaroy in Salem District. Regular coffee planting seems to have been commenced by Europeans in Wynaad in 1830, in Shimoga District in 1840, in Nilgiris in 1840 and in Coorg in 1854. Indians taken to coffee cultivat extensively especially in Mysore and Coorg, so as to command a larger acreage than Europeans.

ADVERSE FORCES AGAINST INDIAN COFFEE.

Coffee seedlings were imported into Brazil as late as 1860-70, and took hold of the country as a national industry with rapidity, so as to surpass in area coffee planting on the rest of the world. Brazil coffee has flooded the markets of North America and Europe to an extent almost to displace the imports from India, but for the superior quality of Indian coffee, now required for blending purposes. In the last respect, India finds a severe competition in the coffee produced in Kenya and Tanganyika, the coffee exports of which jumped from 2,000 tons in 1913 to 30,000 tons in 1930 (see Imperial Economic Committee's Report on Coffee) as against exports of 15,000 out of about 20,000 tons produced in India. The African coffee is now considered among the finest in the world.

The stability of coffee market in India has suffered not only from the world-wide depression of trade and the unfavourable ratio 18d. per rupee on a sterling basis with Great Britain but the excess production in Brazil, to which may be added the production and export of a superior East African Coffee.

RATIONAL INDUSTRIALIZATIO!

Hence the necessity for co-operation in producing the higher standards of coffee, for export and also for expanding the market in India itself.

Consumption of coffee appears from the above-mentioned Imperial Economic Report to have increased in India by 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the total crop. Making allowance for the spurious imitations of coffee (chicory and other seeds), we may conclude that about 20 per cent only of genuine coffee (that is 2,000 tons or 4 million lbs.) is absorbed in India and mostly in South India, by a population of only about 4 lakhs at the rate of 10 lbs. per head per year.

Coffee drinking is so popular in South India among two-thirds o the people from a little to the north of the city of Madras to Cape Comorin in the South and on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency, and in Mysore and Coorg and about one-fourth of the people in Travancore and Cochin. In the northern parts of the Madras Presidency the percentages are fewer and in the Ceded Districts, where there is a great deal of poverty, the consumption is comparatively small. These estimates are taken from the report attached to the scheme for "better marketing" of coffee in India published by the Coffee Growers' Association (Ltd.) organized at the initiative of the Mysore and Coorg Planters' Associations. The aim should be for "Rationalization" of Coffee and its marketing all over India as a national industry.

A NEW PERIL.

The term Rationalization as applicable to industries is a new one—meaning application of economies and use of the cheapest and efficacious methods for production, propaganda and popularising in the markets of the world—at home as well as in foreign countries. The first essential step is economy in the domestic budget of the owners of plantations—which more often is heavier than the income of an estate would justify and absorbs what ought to be spent more on the estate. Propaganda and marketing require much more specialization, co-operation and co-ordination than imagined.

Indian coffee marketing suffers from a new peril, that is imports of coffee from Java and Singapore of inferior quality and cheaper. The ways and means to check this peril in addition to patriotic propaganda in favour of Indian coffee, will have to be found and carried into effect by the associations organized with the support of the people.

Plea For A School Of Printing

Training Ground Urgently Required For This Important Industry

By A. M. SEN GUPTA.

A good deal of propaganda has been carried on by the Indian journalists for the establishment of a chair for Journalism. The formulators of public opinion have virtually convinced the Calcutta University and the Indian Public of the urgent necessity of this and nobody can put forward any counter argument. Journalism is so important a subject, and it is in such an undeveloped state, that its teaching is certainly an imperative duty of the University.

CLAIMS OF PRINTING TRADE.

However, while journalism has so many advocates, its silent Mother, Printing, with but few and feeble protagonists has a far greater claim to recognition. In the United States of America there are about four thousand Schools of Printing. The London School of Printing is as good as a University. The British Government fully appreciate the great importance of such an Institution and liberally support it. In Europe and Japan there are numerous Schools, teaching this great trade which records and preserves all arts and sciences. In most civilised lands the prior claim of the Graphic Art has been admitted and given effect to. It is obvious that Printing has in its favour all the points claimed by journalism and many more. It is a pity that the Universities and the Public of India are not following in the foot steps of Western countries.

Printing is a foremost national Industry, not only from the point of view of huge capital and labour force employed but also in the sense that it gives permanence to the multiple activities of the human brain. Industrially and culturally it is of vital importance. In the West the usefulness of the Printing Art and Industry has been fostered by a chain of academies and institutes. It is literally a joy to go through printed matter produced in England, Germany, France and America. Indian productions make a sad and depressing comparison.

Here, in India, due to public apathy, the Printing Industry is mostly in illiterate and untrained hands. Good printers are handicapped by the lack of trained operators. This entails tremendous wastage of time, labour and materials.

NEGLECTED CRAFT.

We encourage an overproduction of clerks and typists. We have the means of teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering Farming, Weaving, etc., to thousands. Yet the craft of Printing goes neglected! We hear a lot about educated unemployment and vocational training. The Government has opened its unemployed relief department in Bengal. Would it not be some amelioration of the menacing problem of unemployment if a regular school of Printing could immediately be started? A considerable number of middle class young men would find employment in Book Binding, Process Engraving, Wood Engraving, Box Making, Tin Printing, Type Casting, Stereo and Electro-typing, Litho, Offset, Intaglio, and Photo-Gravure Printing, etc. A good art Printer can easily earn from Rupees sixty to Rupees one hundred a month. There is a great scope for trained labour in this line. Some Presses are regularly bringing men from Europe on a contract basis; some are sending reliable hands for training in European schools at considerable cost. So the immediate establishment of schools would not only represent unemployment relief, but would also provide urgently needed help to a national Industry. An army of men trained in the Printing Craft will be a national asset. In this twentieth century, mass-illiteracy must somehow or other be liquidated. The vast population must be raised educationally; otherwise they will not survive in the modern struggle for existence. It is the bounden duty of the national leaders to train future workers in the Printing Industry. Let us therefore appeal to the Government the Universities, to the Master Printers Association of Bengal, as well as to every far-seeing citizen, to take an interest in this duty 'now.' The Master Printers Association might well take the initiative and move the University and the Government. In the Association are men who have done a good deal for the Printing Industry in India and some of them have had good European Training. Perhaps they could convince the Universities and the Government of the importance and urgency of a school of Printing. They might also offer to supply the teaching staff on moderate remuneration, by selecting

(Continued on page 13—Col. 5).

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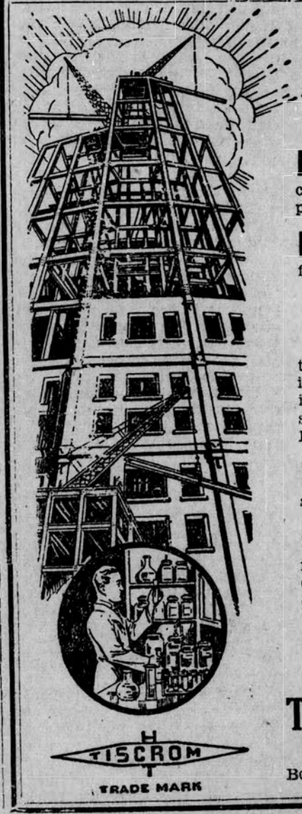
PROGRESS
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League Football

Players Defy Gale And Rain

Brothers Score Two Goals Each And Give Preston Fine Win

LONDON, October 19.

West Bromwich put up an outstanding performance. Their forwards ran amok at the Aston Villa stronghold in the presence of 35,000. Led by the dashing centre-forward Richardson the visiting team combined excellently and outclassed the inept Villa. Although faced with a strong wind in the first half Richardson scored in the seventh minute. Wood increased the lead, one minute later. Richardson widened the gap and Mahon obtained the fourth goal after Wood's goal had been disallowed as offside.

Play was scrappy in the second half but West Bromwich took advantage of the loose defensive work in the last quarter-hour. Sankay and Richardson twice enabling them to draw further away.

PORTSMOUTH'S THRILLING GAME

At Portsmouth 35,000 watched a thrilling game. Arsenal were bereft of the service of Male and Hapgood. Eowden scored for the visitors after 26 minutes' uneventful play. Worrall brilliantly headed in equaliser ten minutes later. Changing ends, all square, Portsmouth made a sparkling attack, Compton deputising for Male kicked the ball from the goal line but Easson shot the Portsmouth winner 20 minutes' before time.

Luke's goal 5 minutes before the time retained leadership for Huddersfield.

SUNDERLAND'S WIN.

Sunderland's win was the reward of a good combination. Carter opened the account after 5 minutes play. Thompson headed in an equaliser but Davis Carter put Sunderland ahead. Soon after resumption, Connor raised Sunderland's tally but Martin and Shaw from the penalty replied for Wolves. Richards and Davis were ordered off the field following an incident. When referee disallowed the goal as offside, several spectators invaded the pitch and were cleared by the police.

Two goals each by brothers Frank and Hugh O'Donnel gave Preston fine win both scoring in each half. The match was played under appalling conditions owing to gale and heavy rain.

Manchester United and Tottenham assumed joint leadership in the second division.

Gale-like wind upset the play in a match between Manchester United and Sheffield United. Cape drew first blood for the home team in a sixteenth minute. Dodds equalised. In the second half, Mutch found the net through the crowd of players and Rowley put in the third goal.

Hall headed in an early goal for Tottenham. Morrison increased their tally. On resumption the home team attacked repeatedly and swept down dangerously, Evans and Morrison enabling them to run out winners.

Doncaster continue to climb.

Opportunist centre-forward Burton brought off a hat-trick and Acquroff sharp replied for Hull.

S. SECTION LEADERSHIP

Reading played an attractive game and increased leadership in the Southern Section, Briggs and McGough scoring for them in the second half without response.

Chesterfield lost an unbeaten certificate, Bell scoring for Tranmere when the defence eased up claiming an offside.

Lane for Southport, and Harston for Mansfield also performed hat-tricks.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa nil, West Brmowich 7; Bolton nil, Liverpool nil; Brentford nil, Stoke nil; Derby 1, Blackburn nil; Everton 5, Chelsea 1; Huddersfield 1, Grimsby nil; Middlesbrough 1, leeds 1; Portsmouth 2, Arsenal 1; Preston 4, Manchester City nil; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Birmingham 1; Wolverhampton 3, Sunderland 4.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Bury 1; Bradford City 2, Swansea 2; Burnley 1, Nottingham Forest nil; Charlton 1, Blackpool 1; Fulham 1, Norwich 1; Hull 2, Doncaster 3; Manchester United 3, Sheffield United 1; Newcastle 3, Leicester City 1; Plymouth 4, Westham 1, Portvale nil, Southampton 2; Tottenham 4, Bradford nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 1, Exeter 1; Bristol Rovers nil, Watford 1; Cardiff 1, Coventry nil; Clapton Orient 2, Bristol City nil; Crystal Palace 2, Aldershot 1; Gillingham 3, Newport nil; Luton 2, Brighton 1; Northampton 2, Torquay 1; Notts 3, Queens Park Rangers nil; Reading 2, Swindon nil; Southend 6, Millwall nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 3, Hartlepools 2; Barrow 2, Darlington nil; Chester nil, Rotherham nil; Chesterfield nil, Tranmere 1; Crewe 2, Carlysle nil; Lincoln 3, Wrexham 1; Newbrighton 1, Gateshead nil; Rochdale 2, Oldham 6; Southport 3, Mansfield 3; Stockport nil, Walsall 1; York 2, Halifax 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Aberdeen 2, Queens Park 1; Albion Rovers 2, Queen of South nil; Ayr 3, Partick 1; Celtic 4, Airdrieonians nil; Dunfermline 1, Motherwell 3; Hamilton 3, Kilmarnock 2; Hibernians 2, Dundee 1; Rangers 1, Hearts 1; St. Johnstone 2, Clyde 1; Third Lanark 1, Arbroath 1.—Reuter's Special.

Newport Beat Leicester

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Combined Services 5, New Zealand 6 (at Aldershot); Warwickshire 32, Nottslincs Derby 3 (at Coventry); Aberavon 14, Guys Hospital 5; Bradford nil, Birkenhead Park 9; Bridgend 10, London Welsh 11; Bristol 14, Plymouth Albion 5; Harlequins 20, Cambridge University 7; Gloucester 14, Llanelly 19; Leicester 3, Newport 7; London Scottish 13, Blackheath 6; Northampton 13, Pontypool 8; O. M. T. 3, Oxford University nil; Rosslyn Park 3, Richmond 16; U. S. Portsmouth nil, Devonport Services 11; Yorkshire 18, Ulster 3 (at Leeds); Aldershot Services 8, Bath 3; Bedford 16, St. Bartholomews Hospital 3; Crosekeys 10, Abertillery nil; Neath 27, Penarth 3; Swansea nil, Cardiff nil; Weston-subermare 13, Coventry nil; Glasgow Academicals 16, Edinburgh Institution 3; Heriotonians 11, Gala 6.—Reuter's Special.

Bramley Beat Dewsbury

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Bradford N. 11, Rochdale Hornets 7; Bramley 7, Dewsbury 4; Broughton Rangers 9, Swinton nil; Hull Kingston Rovers 4, Acton and Willesdon 2; Hunslet 10, Huddersfield nil; Liverpool Stanley 5, Warrington nil; Oldham 17, Leign 5; Streatham and Mitcham 44, Featherstone 8; Widens 10, Borrow 8.

LEADS BEAT YORK.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the Yorkshire Cup Final, Leads beat York three nil at Halifax.

SALFORD BEAT WIGAN.

In the Lancashire Cup final, Salford beat Wigan, 15|7 at Warrington.

(Continued from Col. 5).

reports that the present arrangement of receiving a voluntary contribution of Rs. 13,000 per annum in lieu of the taxes has been ordered by him to be discontinued from 1st October 1935. He therefore considers it desirable to watch the result of the collection of the taxes departmentally for some time before deciding the question of establishing a municipality at Nawabshah. The Commissioner has directed the Collector of Nawabshah to submit a further report in the matter in April next.

Visapur Jail To Be Made Permanent

BELL SAYS CLOSING IT DOWN WILL MEAN LOSS TO GOVT.

Following questions were asked in the Bombay Council:—

EMERGENCY ACT APPLICATION

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of occasions on which the Bombay Emergency Powers Act was brought into use since it was passed;

(b) the number of persons or institutions against whom or which the said Act was used;

(c) the sections of the said Act which have so far been used?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a), (b) and (c). It is understood that the Honourable Member wants information regarding action taken under sections 3 and 4 of the Act. The number of arrests made under the former section and the number of orders issued under the latter from the 1st January 1933 up to the end of September 1935 are 372 and 600 respectively.

INCORRECT REGISTER

Khan Bahadur Vali Baksh A. Patel. Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(1) whether Government are aware that the people of Achhod, taluka Wagra Amod, have made petitions to the revenue officers of the Broach and Panch Mahals District complaining—

(a) that the crop-register of their village has been incorrectly prepared by the talati;

(b) that survey numbers which are Bid land or fallow have been incorrectly registered and shown as sown to the extent of about 150 acres;

(c) that the annewari of the said village is annas 5.2;

(d) that if the area which has been incorrectly registered be excluded, the annewari would be reduced to annas 4 or so;

(2) if the answer to (1) above be in the affirmative, whether Government intend to inquire into the correctness of the crop-register and revise the annewari of the crops of the said village, if necessary?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (1) and (2) Yes; five applications were received from the villagers in the months of June and July 1935 making these complaints. An inquiry was made by the Collector in the matter, and it was found that the applications were belated, and that as most of the fields had been manured, harrowed, and sown, the allegations regarding the preparation of incorrect crop registers and wrong classification of some "bid" lands could not be verified. It is, however, pointed out that the area of "bid" or fallow land was so small that the final annewari of the village, viz., 5.2 annas would not have been modified by more than "decimal one" anna in any case, and would not have been 4 annas as alleged in the applications. No further action is therefore necessary.

VISAPUR JAIL

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of prisoners at the end of July 1935 in the Visapur Temporary Jail;

(b) out of this number how many were convicted for taking part in the civil disobedience movement;

(c) whether it is a fact that ordinary prisoners are at present being transferred from other Central Jails like Dhulia, Nasik, etc. to the Visapur Temporary Jail;

(d) if so, what is their number and what is the reason for their transfer;

(e) what is the extra cost incurred by Government in transferring the ordinary prisoners to the Visapur Jail;

(f) what is the total provision made in the budget for the Visapur Temporary Jail;

(g) what is the average monthly expenditure over and income derived from the work done by the prisoners during the second quarter of 1935;

(h) what is the reason for not closing down the temporary jail of Visapur and distributing the prisoners therein to other central jails in the Presidency;

(i) what will be the likely saving to Government if the temporary Visapur jail is closed?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) 620.

(b) None.

(c) Yes, some short term prisoners are so transferred.

(d) 114 prisoners were recently so transferred. The reason for their transfer was that there was no suitable work for them in the jails to which they were originally sent.

(e) Rs. 341-11-0.

(f) Rs. 1,09,886.

(g) Rs. 374 and Rs. 2,529 per mensem, respectively.

(h) Government propose not only not to close down the jail but to make it permanent for the reasons mentioned in the statement of Supplementary Demand No. 15 to be moved at the current Sessions of the Legislative Council.

(i) None; on the contrary there would be a loss.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah: Will the Honourable the Revenue Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total indebtedness of agriculturists in each division in the Presidency and each district in Sind up to 31st December 1934;

(b) how much of it is secured and how much unsecured;

(c) how much is Government loan and how much is loan from co-operative societies;

(d) what is the rate of interest that the agriculturist has to pay on each kind of these loans;

(e) what rate of interest have Government to pay for loans advanced to agriculturists by way of takavi;

(f) what rate of interest was prevalent in the market for secured as well as unsecured loans during the last 3 years?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) and (b) The information required by the honourable member is not available, but the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee estimated roughly in 1929-30 the total debt of the Presidency at Rs. 81,00,00,000 of which Rs. 14,00,000 was for Sind. They also found that the percentage of secured debt to the total debt was 27.3 for Sind and from 27.7 to 36.9 in the Presidency proper.

(c) Up to 31st March 1934 Government loans, exclusive of interest charges, amount to Rs. 1,24,39,241 while the loans from co-operative societies, i.e., loans due from members of agricultural credit societies, on that date amount to Rs. 3,36,66,466.

(d) The rates charged by co-operative societies vary from 9 3/8 to 12 1/2 per cent in the Presidency proper and from 8 per cent to 10 15/16 per cent in Sind. On loans for land improvement purposes the societies generally charge interest at 7 13/16 per cent. The rates of interest charged by Government on loans given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act are based on the rates which they have had to pay on their borrowings for this purpose. The rates charged by Government from time to time during the past 10 years are as shown below:—

From 1st September 1924 to 30th September 1924: 7.8125 per cent (i.e. 15 pies in the rupee).

From 1st October 1924 to 31st March 1927: 7.29 per cent.

From 1st April 1927 to 31st October 1930: 6 3/4 per cent.

From 1st November 1930 to 31st March 1934: 8 1/3 per cent.

From 1st April 1934 the rate of interest on loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act has been reduced to 7.29 per cent. The rate of interest on loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act remained at 8 1/3 per cent up to 30th April 1935. It has been reduced to 7.8125 per cent from 1st May 1935.

(e) Government do not necessarily borrow the money advanced to agriculturists by way of takavi. Takavi is also advanced out of recoveries under the Provincial Loans and Advance Account. When money is borrowed, however, the interest to be paid by Government is the interest fixed by the Government of India for loans for productive purposes. In 1931-32 which was the last occasion when Government borrowed for the purpose of granting these advances, the interest was 6 1/4 per cent.

(f) Information regarding the rates of interest charged by ordinary 'sowkars' on secured and unsecured loans is not available. Co-operative societies, however, charge interest at the same rate on secured as well as unsecured loans.

MARKETING OFFICERS

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any establishment of marketing officers and their staff to deal with staple crops, animal husbandry, dairy farming and handloom weaving industries;

(b) whether these officers have joined their duties and commenced their work;

(c) how far Government expect marketing officers to help the agriculturists in selling and grading the agricultural produce;

(d) whether the said officers will also help the sale and purchase of onions; and, if so, how?

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The work of marketing officers is for the present confined to making surveys. These surveys when completed will set out in detail the present system of marketing of the commodities concerned so as to provide a basis for future action. The report on each survey will set out, in detail, definite suggestions for standard grades, containers, handling, methods of packing, contract conditions, etc. The reports will formulate proposals regaring any improvements in marketing organisation in the various areas which may appear to be necessary and practicable.

(d) As the onion crop has not been included in the marketing survey the officers will not be in a position to do any advisory work in the matter at present.

Replying to Dr. Gilder, the Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto: Drugs of the value of Rs. 34,860 have been purchased in Europe and of the value of Rs. 36,710 in India during the current year;

European drugs are bought direct from manufacturers or through their local agents. Of the Rs. 36,710 worth of drugs bought in India, drugs of the value of Rs. 31,650 and Rs. 5,060 have been obtained direct from the manufacturers and through the retail traders respectively.

Contracts for the combined requirements of all hospitals have been made by the Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration. The arrangements with the contracting firms are that they supply specified quantities of drugs contracted for direct to each hospital. There is no Central Purchasing Depot.

Only drugs of approved and recognised manufacturers are accepted. One of the conditions of the tender is that the drugs should be up to the B. P. Standard and that packing should be such as to satisfy all requirements of transit and storage over a year.

Supplies of drugs do not pass through the Lay Secretary for Hospital Administration, Bombay, but direct from the contracting firms to the hospitals concerned. Epsom salt was chemically analysed at the instance of the Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN CENTRAL DIVISION

Replying to Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz regarding the total number of deaths due to accidental drowning in the Central Division during each of the last three years, the Honourable Sir Robert Bell said that the following statement gave the required information:—

1932: 697 deaths (exclusive of the figure for Satara District which is not available).
1933: 936 deaths.
1934: 907 deaths.

A large number of cases were due to want of parapet walls.

The desirability of building parapet walls round wells will be brought to the notice of the Village Uplift Committees. In the case of wells used for agricultural purposes Tagai can be granted in deserving cases at the usual interest.

GRADUATE CLERKS IN GOVERNMENT PRESS

Mr. Syed Munawar: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Graduates are there on the clerical establishment of the Government Central Press, Bombay; and in what capacity are they serving;

(b) what are the qualifications of the present incumbents of the Senior Clerical Posts including Duty allowance posts?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) There is only one graduate and is serving as a clerk on Rs. 109 per mensem in the time-scale of Rs. 60—4—100—3—160 (without duty allowance) which applies to junior clerical posts.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Council Table. (The statement shows that seven persons are working in the senior posts and their qualifications range from Matric to B.A.)

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the leading article in the "Bombay Sentinel," dated 18th June 1935, under the caption "Encouraging Corruption";

If so, what action do Government propose to take for the sake of purification?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli: Yes.

Attention is invited to Government Notification No. S. 96, dated the 26th July 1935. Government have finally promulgated the amendment of sub-rule 3 of rule 13 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924, after duly considering the objections and suggestions received in respect of the draft notification.

MUNICIPALITY AT NAWABSHAH

Replying to Mr. S. S. Tolani, the Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that powers under sections 4 and 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, regarding the declaration of local areas as municipal districts in the province of Sind and the determination of the number of councillors, etc., are vested in the Commissioner in Sind; a decision regarding the establishment of a municipality at Nawabshah therefore rests with that officer. The Commissioner considered the question in 1933 and found that the establishment of a municipality at Nawabshah was not feasible. He has considered the question again and he

(Continued in Col. 2).

'CONGRESS SHALL ALWAYS STAND BY PEASANTS'

Rajen Babu's Reply To South India Deputation

MADRAS (By Mail.)

A deputation of peasants on behalf of the South Indian Federation of Workers and Peasants waited on the Congress President on the 17th inst. and submitted to him a "chart of their minimum demands" Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., led the deputation which also included Messrs. K. Nageswara Rao, M.L.A. and V. V. Giri, M.L.A.

Mr. Ranga said:

"We are very grateful to you for giving us this opportunity to represent to you the minimum needs of our peasants and workers. The Indian National Congress holds the key for India's future. Therefore we are anxious to assure ourselves of the attainment of our due place in its scheme of national economy. We present to you this chart of our minimum demands with the earnest hope that the Congress will see its way to incorporate it as a supplement to the Karachi Chart of Minimum Demands, which, owing to the political atmosphere then prevailing, had necessarily to pay greater attention to the needs of industrialists and industrial workers. We hasten to assure you that our minimum needs as detailed in our chart are really the minimum possible and are capable of being realised by the Congress when in power without resulting in any catastrophic revolution or necessitating a phenomenal national struggle.

GIVE US FITTING PLACE.

We all desire the advent of complete independence of India and you know it only too well how great and glorious has been the part played by our peasants in our recent national struggles. It is therefore in a spirit of friendliness, and confidence that we approach you now with our plea for an assurance that in its efforts, ceaseless and constant as they have to be to harmonise different and sometimes antagonistic interests of various classes of Indians, the Indian National Congress does accord to our peasants and agricultural workers a fitting place justified by their numbers crying needs and comparative helplessness in its scheme of political and economic reconstruction.

ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT.

We also need your assurance that whenever the interests of peasants and workers conflict with the great and growing vested interests as those of the landlords, the industrialists and merchants, we can always feel sure of the moral and material sympathy and support of the Congress. With such an assurance to hearten and strengthen us, we can go back to our villages, broadcast it widely, organise our masses in all their millions and prepare them to face the future and its grim demands so as to achieve a Swaraj of the masses under the aegis of the Congress at the earliest possible moment.

Congress President's Reply

Babu Rajendra Prasad in his reply said:

"Friends,

"You need not thank me for finding an opportunity to meet you. Here I am meeting only just a few of you whereas in my tours in my own province and in other provinces as also whenever I had to visit my village home I meet hundreds and thousands of peasants and labourers. In India where more than 80 per cent. of the population lives in villages and is dependent on agriculture one cannot help meeting agriculturists even if one were anxious to avoid them. But I am really a villager without a roof or hut which I can call my own in any town or city under which I may lay my head and it is therefore no wonder that I have to be in constant touch with your compatriots. I need not therefore assure you of my constant care and sympathy and so far as I am personally concerned, I can claim that that sympathy takes the form of service whenever an opportunity offers itself.

CONGRESS IS PEASANTS'.

What I have said of myself personally is also true in a sense of the Congress. An organisation which claims to represent this country cannot help in interesting itself in 80 per cent. of the population of the country and as Mahatma Gandhi said at the Round Table Conference the Congress is par excellence a peasants' organisation. That does not mean that it excludes those who are not peasants or that it does not attempt to harmonise the various conflicting interests. Indeed being a national organisation it has to do that and it has always done that and you yourself recognise that function of the Congress in the small pamphlet that you have given me. It is therefore easy for me to give you the assurance that the Congress always has the interest of the peasantry nearest to its heart.

KARACHI CHARTER.

The Karachi Congress in a few comprehensive words defined the Congress attitude. It requires the system of land tenure and revenue and rent to be reformed and an equitable adjustment made of the burden on agricultural land giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry and a substantial reduction in rent or revenue and in case of uneconomic holdings exemption from rent so long as necessary. The conditions in different provinces vary considerably and it requires study and investigation in each province to be able to draw up a scheme in terms of the Karachi resolution in the light of local conditions.

CONGRESSMEN'S DUTY.

The Karachi resolution also insists on security of tenure and relief of agricultural indebtedness. These again are questions requiring technical investigation in each locality. In the demands you have handed over to me, it seems you have devoted time and care to a detailed study of the subject and have suggested remedies. I have had no opportunity of studying the problems of your province in detail and you would not expect me therefore to take every item of your demand and express an opinion on it. In fact such expression of opinion from me is not even necessary in regard to the detailed proposals. But I take it, Congressmen in this province have taken up the subject and have been helpful in drawing up the proposals. Others have now an opportunity of pursuing the subject and considering them in detail. Whether they agree in all the details or not, I am sure and I wish you to accept that from me, that it is the duty of Congressmen to do what they can to secure justice and fair treatment for you and I am confident you will have no reason to think that you have been neglected.

"CAN'T NEGLECT YOU."

But more than that you are in a position to influence and indeed determine the views and actions of Congressmen and as days go on your power will go on increasing. Congressmen cannot therefore afford to ignore or neglect you even if they wish to. But as I have said they will not do that and am certain they will show by their conduct that they will be not party to exploitation of the masses by any power from wheresoever it comes and will always be prepared to advance your welfare in every possible way.

Many of your suggestions require legislation and others large investments. These are essentially questions which your local leaders will undoubtedly consider and when you are there to remind them when they are forgetful there is no danger of any kind.

WORD OF CAUTION.

I desire to give you only a word of caution. You should not run away with the idea that the Congress can do whatever it chooses. In the very nature of things it has no power of that kind at present, and you will do well to bear that limitation in mind when you find the Congress unable to achieve all that you and I wish it to achieve for you. But you will certainly be right in blaming it, if it does anythng in disregard of your right and help in perpetuating conditions which are unjust and unfair to you.

I thank you for the trouble you have taken in coming over and giving me the opportunity of meeting you. I will be touring in the mofussil of this presidency and I trust I shall gather more first-hand knowledge about your conditions of life, your sorrows and troubles and your hopes and aspirations and you may rest assured that you will find me ready to do whatever is possible in our present conditions to help and advance the cause which is as much yours as mine.—A. P.

BIHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Hazaribag On January 4

HAZARIBAGH (By Mail)

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee has fixed Jan. 4th and 5th for the sittings of the Provincial Conference. The session will be held in the district of Hazaribagh. The Hazaribagh District Congress Committee, at a meeting last evening, decided to hold the session at the headquarters station of Chatra Sub-division Chatra is 78, 51 and 80 miles from Gaya, Koderma and Hazaribagh Road railway stations, respectively.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 10, 1991.
Muslim: Rajab 22, 1351.
Parsi: Ardibenesht, 15, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.
Hightide: 7-43, 20-22.
Lowtide: 0-22, 14-31.

ANJUMAN-E-SHUBBAN-UL-MUSLEMEEN

A special general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Shubban-ul-Muslemeen will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (B. T.) at Mahboob Mansion, Crawford Market, when Mr. S. I. Kaderi will preside. Mr. Sharifuddin, and Mr. Shafiuddin will address the meeting on "What is our duty."

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will speak on "How Spiritual regeneration of the Parsi community can be brought about."

THE BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Academy of Printing's first term commences from the Hindu New Year, Monday, the 28th October, 1935. Students desiring to take up any of the three courses—Composing, Machine-minding or Proof-reading, should soon apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Press Owners' Association, Gaiwadi—Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

GAUD BRAHMAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahman Sabha (Bombay) and the Adya-Gaud Brahman-mandal (Bombay), a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahman Community was held at Ganesh Bag (Bombay) on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Samant Retired First Class Sub-Judge. The following resolution was passed: "The Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahman Community, being an independent Community belonging to the Gaud or Adya-Gaud division of the Panch-Gauds, and not being a sub-division of the Saraswat or Gaud Saraswat Brahman Community, cannot take part in the United Gaud Saraswat Brahman Conference.'

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Woman Wanted" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Page Miss Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Accent on Youth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Silver Card Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Step Mother" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Horse" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIE—"Desh-Deepak" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Merry Widow." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

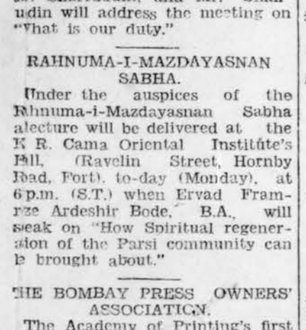
TO-DAY ON RADIO

INDIAN PROGRAMME.
12 noon.—Selection of Indian Music (Classical Songs).
1 p.m.—Available Market Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
The Orchestra Raymonde.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
5-30 p.m.—The "Request" Hour. A Programme of Gramophone Records compiled from listeners' requests.
6-30 p.m.—A Variety Programme. Presented by The School of Indian Music, Under the direction of Prof. B. R. Deodhar.
8 p.m.—Vichitra Been by Habib Khan Alladia Kha. (Odeon Records).
8-15 p.m.—Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (In Marathi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
THE NEWS.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News.
9 p.m.—Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-30 p.m.—"India and The World." A Weekly Survey.
CHAMBER CONCERT.
9-45 p.m. SB from Piano and Viola, Water Kaufmann, 2nd Violin, S. Vaz. Cello, A. Saldanha. 1. Piano Trio in "A" Major—Haydn; 2. Suite for Piano Quartet, —J. Suk; 3. String Quartet in "D" Major—P. Tschaikowsky.
11 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Ervad Rustam Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak in Gujerati on "The Praise of the Holy Gathas."

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



6th Week

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The Screen's Most Lovable Comedienne—
MARION DAVIES
IN WARNER BROS.' musical comedy-hit that ROCKED ALL NEW YORK WITH LAUGHTER
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DICK POWELL
PAT O'BRIEN—MARY ASTOR—PATSK KELLY —LYLE TALBOT

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FAREWELL INDIAN DANCE RECITALS
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and her Company of
INDIAN DANCERS & MUSICIANS
On Wed. 24th and Thursday 25th Oct. At 10 P. M. ONLY
PRICES OF ADMISSION:— Rs. 8, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 (including tax)
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE.

SUIT AGAINST UPASANI MAHARAJ

Plaintiff Withdraws Suit On Promissory Note By Alleged Agent

The suit filed by Gajanan Shantaram Raote against (1) Raghunath V. Karmarkar and (2) Upasani Maharaj of Sakori to recover Rs. 2,000 and odd came on for hearing before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.

The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant, R. V. Karmarkar, was at all material times, the Manager of Upasani Sansthan at Sakori and was also the "de facto" agent of Upasani Maharaj. On 17th June 1927 he had advanced to the first defendant, for and on behalf of the said Sansthan, the sum of Rs. 50,000 and in consideration thereof, the first defendant had, on behalf of the said Sansthan, passed in his favour a demand Promissory Note for the said amount and interest.

PRO-NOTE RENEWED

The plaintiff further stated that on 7th June 1928, the first defendant, for and on behalf of the said Sansthan, renewed the said Promissory Note and passed another demand Promissory Note in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 53,000, with interest thereon, in respect of amount previously lent to him and that contemporaneously with the said Promissory Note the first defendant, as Manager and as agent of Upasani Maharaj, passed a writing agreeing to repay the amount of Rs. 53,000 by annual instalments of Rs. 5,300 each. The plaintiff further stated that the first four instalments were barred by the Law of Limitation, and he made a claim for three instalments amounting to Rs. 15,900 and interest and reserved his right to sue for future instalments.

THE DEFENCE

The first defendant did not appear in the suit. Upasani Maharaj, the second defendant, filed his written statement in which he denied that the first defendant was at any time the Manager of the alleged Sansthan or had any powers of management or was his agent "de facto" or otherwise. He also denied having any knowledge of the alleged Promissory Note, and he prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs,

SUIT WITHDRAWN

On the suit being called on for hearing, Mr. M. S. Pandit instructed by Mr. P. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff and asked for leave to withdraw the suit.

Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Upasani Maharaj. The Court allowed the plaintiff to withdraw the suit and made an order directing the plaintiff to pay Rs. 500 to the second defendant for his costs of the suit.

FREE HINDI CLASSES AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Hindi Classes which reopened on the 7th October after a short holiday on account of the Gandhi Jayanti are now regularly held at the Congress House. On Mondays and Thursdays the Prathama Classes are conducted and on Tuesdays and Fridays the Madhyama Classes are held. The class hours are between 7 and 8 p.m. Those desirous of joining the classes should do so immediatly not to miss any part of the syllabus.

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute a Training Class on Co-operation in Marathi will be held from 4th November, 1935, in Maratha High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus) for the benefit of the Managing Committee members and Secretaries of the Co-operative Credit societies in Bombay and Primary Teachers and others interested in the Co-operative movement. The lecturers will include eminent Co-operators like Prof. V. G. Kale and Prof. Beri and others. There will be one lecture at 6-30 p.m. every week day and on Sunday at 9 a.m. The students will be taken to some co-operative Institutes for practical training. All those who wish to attend this class are requested to enlist their names on or before 25th October, 1935, at Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, between 9 to 10 a.m. on week days.

FIRST-AID RESULTS.

Under the auspices of the Scouts Union Ambulance Centre, the St. John Ambulance Association class in First Aid was examined by Dr. G. S. Vazkar, L.M. and S., when the following candidates were declared successful in order of merit:—(1) Messrs. Shantaram Babaji Jog, (2) Motiram Vinayak S. Kothare (Medallian).

For certificates.—(1) Messrs. J. R. Srinivasan, (2) Hareshwar Janardhan Mantry, (3) D'Souza John Baptist, (4) Hansraj Dwarkanath Manjrekar, (5) Bala Subrahmaniam Shrinivasan, (6) V. Devrajan.

IN MEMORY OF V. J. PATEL

To observe the second death anniversary of the late Deshbhakt Vithalbhai J. Patel, there will be a public meeting on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Dr. Deshmukh, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi and others will speak.

Public are cordially invited to attend the function and thus pay their respects to the memory of the great departed leader.

NATION TO HONOUR CONGRESS VETERAN?

Record Service Of Vijaya Raghavachariar

BOMBAY, October 19.

An appeal to the country to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Public Service of Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachariar of Salem, ex-President of the Congress, who has been associated with Congress from its birth and has been taking lively interests in its proceedings to this day, has been issued through the "United Press" to-day.

The appeal is signed by prominent leaders of all schools of thought including Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadesh Mitran," Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor, "Hindu", Sir M. Ramachandra Rao, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, Sir Muhammad Oosman, ex-Governor of Madras, Doctor Subba Rayan, ex-Chief Minister of Madras.

The signatories say that while they differ in politics they are at one in recognising the claims of public service of Mr. Vijaya Raghavachari and confidently hope public support will be forthcoming in an encouraging measure.—United Press.

Technical Co-operation Between League & China

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The report of the Secretary General of the League of Nations submitted to the sixteenth session of the Assembly of the League refers to certain special fields of co-operation between the League of Nations and China.

The report states that co-operation between the technical organisations of the League of Nations and the Chinese authorities through the National Economic Council, since April 1st, 1934 has been proceeding in the following fields: public health, road-building and upkeep and transport by road, hydraulics, agricultural economy (rural hygiene, questions relating to rural co-operative societies, sericulture.)

The Health Organisation and the Communications and Transit Organisation have continued their collaboration with the National Public Health Service and the Roads and Hydraulic Works Bureau of the National Economic Council. A group of experts of the Communications and Transit Organisation visited China to examine certain important questions relating to road-building and upkeep road transport and hydraulics.

The Committee of the Council, at its session in September 1934, invited the Secretary-General to "take the necessary measures to ensure the continuance and development of the work, more especially by despatching to China, for a short period, the Director of one of the competent sections of the Secretariat". The Secretary-General sent to China, for the purpose of this mission, M. Robert Haas, Director of the Communications and Transit Section and Secretary of the Committee of the Council. M. Haas consulted the leading members of the National Economic Council and the authorities responsible for the work of reconstruction in the Provinces of Shantung, Hopeh, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Hunen, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kwantung and Kwangsi. It is clear from the information obtained that the technical collaboration of the League of Nations, whose sole task to the exclusion of any intervention in the internal or external politics of China, is to assist in the training and perfecting of the Chinese higher technical staff and to assist the Chinese specialists in carrying out their various tasks in the work of national reconstruction, has met, on that understanding, with the unanimous support of the leading men in the Chinese Government and won the sincere appreciation of the Public Administrations concerned.—A. P.

WILL IT LEAD TO STRIKE?

B. B. & C. I. Workers Faced With Loss Of One Working Day In Week

The Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers Union, writes:—

A public meeting of the workers of the Parel workshops was held on Friday on the open space near the Lower Parel Bridge under the presidentship of Mr. Oak. Messrs. Parab, Vaidya, and Potkar were the speakers.

Due to the sinking economy of the Company, the administration, it is notified, are forced to keep the workshops closed on Saturdays until further notice. The meeting therefore was held, to consider how best to face this new situation. The various speakers, explained to the workers how all other means were insufficient to get rid of this trouble. They pointed out very clearly to the workers that direct action towards which they were being driven was the only weapon with which to meet the situation.

Another meeting for the same purpose was held the same evening at the Worli Cement Chawls.

Workers are contemplating of devising means promptly to face the new situation.

The Municipal School Clinic

(From A Correspondent).

Last Friday at the request of Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, school medical officer, the members of the Bombay Schools Committee, paid a visit to the Municipal School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital. Dr. Cursetji, Mr. Donde, Mr. Patel, Mr. Curtay Mr. Parulekar etc. formed the party. They were received by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the Hospital, who took them to the various departments of the clinic. The clinic, its utility, and importance formed the major part of the discussion, between the visitors and the Dean. Some interesting cases from the children brought for treatment were shown to the visitors. He gave a graphic description of the work carried on in the clinic and remarked that compulsory education must go hand in hand with compulsory medical inspection and treatment.

As a result of adequate treatment at the clinic the percentage of several common defects among school children such as decayed teeth enlarged tonsils, and adenoids etc., which affect their physical and intellectual development have been satisfactorily lowered. The school clinic on account of its humanitarian work is indeed a feather in the Schools Committee.

The visitors expressed their satisfaction about the clinic in general. The young reformers depressed society had their representative who took this opportunity to thank the Committee for their relief work and expressed the appreciation of the above society as a social body by garlanding Dr. Cursetji the Chairman of the Schools Committee.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Gymkhana Race Meeting and Lady Brabourne gave away the prizes on Saturday.

Captain L. T. Wilcock arrived at Government House on Saturday.

Sir John Abercrombie lunched at Government House on Saturday.

(Continued from Col. 7).

hands who are made to work under unorganised conditions.

Under these circumstances, workers are taken aback by this surprise move of the Company. Being barred from promotion and in increment for years, their feeling of indignation, has naturally risen at the sight of this measure which the administration are going to enforce from November, 1935. Every week they will lose 5-1/2 hours wages which amounts to a cut of more than 12 per cent.

Workers are perturbed the more, when they view with almost certainty that the present world conditions, as their reflection appears in the current press, are heading towards a situation which will be an enlarged repetition of 1914-1918. Even the present amount of wages will be too incompetent to combat with the soaring prices of ordinary essential commodities such as grain and cloth. In place of enhancement of the wages needed to be effected in the near future, they are called upon to accept reduction of 12 per cent.

The Company is following a similar procedure in other places. Workers, who are losing their faith in constitutional protection, are thus being driven by the Company to the path of direct action.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Alcohol And Road Accidents

There are very few road accidents which are not due to alcohol. The Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association will do well to investigate and prepare statistics showing how many motor accidents in the city in a particular year are due to alcohol. The British Medical Association has already taken up this matter and its report on this subject is interesting. Its main conclusions are that the use of alcohol leads many persons to take risks and to make rapid decisions less judiciously than they would otherwise. The effect of alcohol in a quantity corresponding to 3 oz. of whisky has been shown by psychological tests to diminish attention and control, to reduce capacity to learn and to affect reasoning powers adversely. It is also stated that the consumption of amounts corresponding to 2 oz. to 3 oz. of whisky usually affects adversely the power of making movements dependent on rapid and accurate co-ordination.

Cold Storage

A piquant situation has arisen in regard to the cold storages, the number of which, due to progress of science, is increasing in Bombay City. Some of these cold storages import frozen meat and fish from Europe and Australia and, therefore, they are required to obtain licences from the Municipal Commissioner under the Municipal Act for carrying on their business. The licence is, however, granted under the Municipal Act for fresh meat and fish and not for frozen meat and fish as these articles were unknown when the Act was enacted. The Municipality, therefore, fixed a flat fee of Rs. 100 for the licence of imported frozen meat and fish but very few people in the city care to have frozen meat and fish when they can get fresh meat from Bandra and fresh fish from the sea and surrounding ports. For an instance one cold storage in the city, it is said, sold during the whole of a month 8-1/2 lbs. English Salmon and 2-1/2 lbs. Australian meat chops at rates which left them a profit of Rs. 1-6-0 while they had to pay Rs. 16-12-0 Municipal fee. The Municipality should consider the feasibility of lowering the licence fee to popularise cold storages.

B. B. & C. I. Workers Hard Hit

NOTICE FOR CLOSURE OF WORKSHOP ON SATURDAY CAUSES DISCONTENT

The Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers Union writes:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway administration have put up a notice in their Parel Workshops to the effect that due to loss in receipts, that the Company is sustaining, they are forced to keep the workshops closed on Saturdays. This measure is to continue till the nature of the receipts improves adequately. This move has caused serious discontent among the workers.

For a long time past, the administration is devising various schemes of rationalisation and curtailment of expenditure in order to improve the economy of the Company. As in other trades, the Indian Railways are trying their level best to maintain their financial position stabilised against the shocks of the economic crisis. To achieve this object all of them without any exception, have in view only one source in which to find an inexhaustible potentiality of replenishment. The standard of living of the workers it attacked by various measures.

GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS

Workers are blocked in their respective grades for a number of years. The various grades are reshuffled, thereby disabling them to obtain their legitimate increments in accordance with their services. The duty hours, under numerous pretexts are increased even upto the abnormal extent of 15 hours a day. At some places certain classes of company workers are abolished, employment being given to private contractors and their men in their places. The number of the relieving staff is kept insufficient, so that workers cannot secure their privilege leave If at all they do, others have to share the extra work, relief hands being not available. It is a strange and sad contradiction that the organised and accurate outward running of railway transport, is contrived by

(Continued in Col. 5).

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1935

A. I. C. C. MEETING

A notable feature of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Madras was the cordiality between the opposing groups in the Committee despite the apparently growing difference between their views. It was feared by some—and desired by others—that the rival groups would not only be uncompromising in their views but would so indulge in recrimination as to widen the differences between them and create a permanent split in Congress ranks. But these fears were fortunately falsified, and Congressmen have shown once again that, if there are differences among them, they know how to compose them in the face of a common danger. The amity among them was particularly noticeable in the discussion on the subject of offices. One party was as keen on accepting them under the new Constitution as the other was on refusing them. Partisans on either side wished that the question must be decided at once, whatever the consequences. But after long but friendly discussion it was evident to almost all that the wisest course was to leave this important question free for discussion among the public without committing the Congress to any view prematurely and to refer the whole question to the next Congress session for final decision. It is very gratifying to note that almost all members of the A. I. C. C. voted for the Working Committee's proposition on these lines.

Congress And The States

The discussion on another controversial question, namely, the relation of the Congress to the Indian States, was naturally keen but not bitter. The final decision was hardly the best one that could have been arrived at. But it is not too much to hope that on this subject, too, the next Congress session will register a decision acceptable to all concerned. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that the present position is governed by the resolution of the Calcutta Congress. That resolution runs as follows:

"The Congress urges on the Ruling Princes of the Indian States to introduce responsible Government based on representative institutions in the States and to issue immediately proclamations or enact laws guaranteeing elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, such as rights of association, free speech, free press, and security of person and property.

This Congress further assures the people of the Indian States of its sympathy with and support in their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible Government in the States."

The Right Interpretation

The most noteworthy point in this resolution is that it adds the word "support" to the word "sympathy" and does not in any way restrict the nature of the support assured. This shows that the Calcutta Congress was not content with offering mere sympathy to the States people. Mr. Manilal Kothari, who moved the resolution, described the resolution as "making a new era when the Congress assured the people of Indian States that their entire moral and material resources were at the back of the subjects of the Indian States." None at the time objected to Mr. Kothari's interpretation of the resolution that, not only moral, but also material resources of the Congress were promised to the States people when necessary. In these circumstances it is not right now for the A. I. C. C. so to interpret the resolution as to suggest that Congress is under an obligation to offer only sympathy and moral support to the States people but not any material support. It has been urged in favour of this narrow interpretation that there has been no case since the Calcutta Congress of any intervention by the Congress into the affairs of any State. There are many reasons for non-intervention but the mere fact of non-intervention cannot be a valid argument to make non-intervention a duty in all circumstances in the face of the Calcutta resolution, which was passed mainly with the object of ending the older policy of non-intervention. However, if, as we have suggested before, this subject is dispassionately considered by a small conference of prominent Congress leaders and representatives of the States people, it should not be difficult to agree to a compromise acceptable to all concerned.

Government Stores & Swadeshi

The annual report on the administration of the Indian Stores Department for the year 1933-34 claims that a number of improvements were noticeable during the year. But it is much to be doubted if they were all real improvements from the Indian people's point of view. The turn-over of the purchase branch, we are told, exceeded the previous highest record which was attained in the year 1929-30 by Rs. 47,10,550. The number of orders placed during the year increased from 49,767 to 61,803 and their value from Rs. 3,59,94,135 to Rs. 4,76,36,251. The increased purchases do not necessarily constitute an improvement, as they may be indicative of thriftlessness. This may be particularly true of the purchases made for the Army, which during the year amounted to Rs. 86,06,705 as against the previous year's total of Rs. 82,48,014. In any case Government's increased purchasing power is in curious contrast with the considerably decreased purchasing power of the people.

It would be some comfort to the people if despite probable uneconomic expenditure every possible effort were made to buy Indian goods in preference to foreign stuff. The report indeed says on this point: "Every opportunity that offered itself to the Department was used to encourage and assist manufacturers in India in improving the quality of their products, by means of technical advice and suggestions and in bringing these upto the required standard. Efforts were continued to have recourse to indigenous sources of supply in substitution of imported products whenever it was found that the substitution was possible, compatible with needs of economy and efficiency." We can quite believe that the Departments concerned were generous enough in giving advice to manufacturers, technical and other; but as regards the actual placing of orders, Government's well-known attitude towards Swadeshi has never been reassuring enough.

The report admits that there was considerable increase in the indents placed abroad but it adds by way of explanation: "The increase in the number and value of indents placed abroad was mainly due to demands for stores and equipment for the Royal Air Force which cannot be obtained in India in accordance with the rules as they have to satisfy the standards prescribed by the Air Ministry and have to be inspected by the Aeronautical Inspection Department in England before shipment." This does not sound very convincing. And the list of goods in respect of which the Swadeshi policy was followed shows that it was unduly limited. The report says: "Among articles to which attention was specially devoted during the year for the purpose of developing their manufacture in India or their utilization in preference to imported articles, the following may be mentioned: steel castings, waterproof garments for the police, handcuffs, clasp knives, cooking ranges, electric dry cells, electric bulbs, electric fans, railway wagons, locks, road signs, enamelware, earthenware, troughing, enamelware, buttons, split brass rings, barometer tubes, specimen jars, wide mouth glass bottles scales and weights, paints, insulating cotton tapes, lanterns, whistles, sulphuric acid, soap, stannic chloride, red oxide, wire nails, bedsteads, and leather goods." Conspicuous by its absence is cloth other than waterproof. If the Swadeshi policy were followed here as it is in Britain, the list could easily have been at least twice as large. But it must be remembered that the Stores Department only follows the policy dictated by higher authorities in India and Britain. And it is but too well known that in many respects that policy subordinates Indian interests to those of Britain. In short it is idle to expect the Government of India to pursue a Swadeshi policy to its fullest possible extent unless it is itself made wholly Indian and responsible to the Indian people.

JALLUNDHAR BY-ELECTION

Congress Leaders' Achievement

(By Brij Lal Sharma.)

Now that the din and dust of election in the Jallundhar constituency is over, it may not be out of place to see the event in its proper perspective and evaluate its significance for the public life of the Punjab. No one will deny that it is a significant event 'par excellence', having caused a landslide of votes in favour of the Congress.

One thing which the election has made quite clear is that the Punjab is still capable of responding to national call, that it can rise to the occasion if properly appealed to. Blind, embittered and divided as it is, torn by religious passions, ready to fly into violent temper at the slightest provocation, harassed by communalist it still can express its deeper unity of castes and communities, and a yet deeper faith in itself and in the ideal of freedom and liberty which India has made its own. This is a sign which might well make the political future of this country glow with hope.

Principles And Personalities

What has made this achievement possible? Two things, above all, principles and personalities. If ever a real attempt was made to educate the public to see political issues in their context, an attempt to drag into light all the contradictions from their obscurity and expose them with a telling effect, the Congress made it this time. Speaker after speaker, who toured the constituency, was at pains to turn public attention to real problems facing the country, instead of dissipating it among side-issues, half-truths and convenient suggestions. Truth was, above all, what mattered. There may be instances in which in the heat of the moment this aim was frustrated, but they are few and far between. Every speaker endeavoured to acquaint the voter with things as they are. The birth of the Congress Nationalist party, the tangle of the Communal Award, Congress victories in the last Assembly, national freedom and its achievement, the real participators in the political fight—gigantic questions before the country to-day—were made plain as daylight.

Simple Issue

Congress stood for sanity and hard facts; it did not mince matters; it kept its vision steady and clear. Those who had eyes to see and ears to hear found no difficulty in distinguishing between chaff and wheat, appearance and reality. The Congress Nationalist party mixed its colours with too much abandon. Its policy was a comedy of contrasts. It set before the public a tasteful dish richly seasoned with "Hinduism in danger", but the Congress convinced the voter that it would upset digestion. Everything boiled down to a simple issue: "Do you want to fight among yourselves or fight the present system of Government? The first means slavery, the second deliverance." The voter had no difficulty in answering the question. By being honest with facts, Congress displayed faith in the electorate, a faith which Raizada's return to the Assembly has amply justified.

But principles by themselves, however lofty, are stale stuff. To be accepted by life they must seek alliance with high souls. Passionless statement of facts leaves men cold and unimpressed. Scientific statements are the most impartial and the least inspiring. The Punjab was lucky in having high principles of national policy explained to it by some of the brightest stars in the Congress firmament. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Desai, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr Saxena, Lala Shyam Lal, brought to their utterance the weight and authority of their individual achievement, sincerity and sacrifice. In spite of the handicap of foreign language, in which, for instance, Mr. Desai and Mr. Satyamurti had to express themselves, it was this personal communion between the voters and Congress leaders, which toppled the scales for the Congress. Something of the greatness of the leaders passed into the public and this something proved to be decisive.

Vallabhbhai Patel's Achievement.

Sardar Patel has secured the warmest corner in the public heart. Those who had the good fortune to hear him ever treasure the memory of his utterance. It is not too much to say that he has left a permanent impression on the Jallundhar constituency. Mr. Desai, Mr. Satyamurti, Lala Shyam Lal and Mr. Saxena are, above all, politicians. Tactics are an important weapon in their armoury. Sincere and true as they are, they cannot help delivering themselves with a flashing eye, a commanding gesture or a thundering voice. They are fighters and all fighters love to give and parry thrusts. Mr. Satyamurti was clear, direct and passionate; Mr. Desai disturb-

(Continued on page 8—Col. 5).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Chances Of Parties At General Election

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON: October 12.
(By Air Mail).

The world's news at the present moment centres round Italy's monstrous war in Abyssinia. Important events in British politics are developing, but they too are in close association with the war problems.

The Two Lansburys

Mr. George Lansbury has resigned the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party, ostensibly on account of his disagreement on the question of bringing pressure on Italy even for the sake of stopping the Italian war on innocent unarmed Abyssinians. Whilst we are prepared to give credit for sincerity to Mr. Lansbury, we are, at any rate, a good many of us, not prepared to say that he is strictly logical or that his official resignation of the leadership has got no other additional reasons. At the Brighton Labour Party Conference, Mr. Lansbury was still an influential member of the Labour Party Executive, and when our friend Mr. M.R. Masani, of Bombay, tried to get an emergency resolution moved, asking the Labour Party to protest against the bombing of the Frontier villages, Mr. Masani's proposal was turned down.

Leader By Accident

It is an open secret that the Labour Government, in this country, have always to bear in mind the feelings of the bankers, city-men, army-men, etc., and that, they should never put in charge of high administrative departments persons, who are temperamentally emotional or unfit, regardless of their political views. The granting of ministerial portfolios on the recommendations of the Prime Minister is ultimately the responsibility of the King under the British constitution, and no mere demagogic political hero can get into such a position as a matter of right, without discrimination. Several months ago, I had pointed out that the post of the future Labour Prime Minister would remain a difficult problem as Mr. Lansbury was, for all practical purposes, out of question to hold that post or even as a leading Cabinet minister. At the last general election the Labour Party suffered a disaster and whilst about 55 of its members held their seats more than 230 sitting-members managed to lose theirs. Accidentally, Mr. Lansbury, the veteran, and Sir Stafford Cripps, the new "enfant terrible" of the Party, were the only ex-members of the Cabinet, who retained their seats. This accident made Mr. Lansbury the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, as there was nobody else from the Cabinet rank to hold that post. It was at the same time well-known in Labour circles that the entire front bench of Labour would require to be re-elected, after another general election, when many old and experienced ex-Labour M.P.'s might regain their lost seats. Mr. Lansbury was sure to have retired gracefully and the present Abyssinian situation has supplied him with an opportunity to do so amid honour and admiration.

"Pacifists" And Sanctions

The theoretical opposition to the policy of Sanctions continues to nourish among some of the Socialists in England. The Independent Labour Party has come out with an amazing manifesto this week. It talks of the imaginary revolution of the working class in this country, but it has not offered any practical suggestion to save the poor Abyssinians from massacre at the hands of powerfully-armed Italian Fascist. For the last 35 years of its existence, the Independent Labour Party is known for using revolutionary phrases but it has shirked the duty of taking part in the great struggles of the British working class—that of strikes and other demonstrations. The I.L.P. leaders, it will be remembered, had officially absented themselves from the world anti-war congress, held at Amsterdam. Their philosophy seems to be that the workers in different countries of the world must rise in revolt, and overthrow capitalist parties and war-mongers, though in the meanwhile Asiatic, African and other unarmed coloured people might be conquered by the armed nations of Europe, America and Japan.

Tories' Opportunity

However, the present confusion and division in the working class movement of Great Britain has encouraged the mass of Conservative opinion to demand a general election. Certain disrupted sections of the Conservative camp also favour this idea, because it might give them an opportunity to attack Mr. Baldwin's policy of supporting the League of Nations and the Sanctions against Italy. It will also enable them to force up-

(Continued on page 12—Col. 3).

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE "HELPS" CHINA.

The report of the Secretary General of the League of Nations states that co-operation between the technical organizations of the League and the Chinese Government has been proceeding in a number of nation-building activities. The sole aim of this technical collaboration, "to the exclusion of any intervention in the internal or external policies of China," says the report, "is to assist in the training and perfecting of Chinese higher technical staff" and to help "in the work of national reconstruction." We are glad the League has been doing, as it claims, this duty satisfactorily and is thus trying to vindicate one aspect at least of its "raison d'etre." But if one must compliment the League on this effort one is also irresistably reminded of the shameless betrayal of poor, helpless China, by the League to the aggressive Imperialism of Japan. One is reminded of it all the more forcibly because the aggression of Japan against China, a member of the League, still continues and so does the betrayal by the League. "Technical collaboration" is all very well in its own way but it cannot make up for the failure of the League in its primary duty.

CHECKING PROFITEERING.

The latest proceedings at Geneva are characterised by two important features. The Mutual Support Committee is going to see to it that Austria and Hungary do not get away with their refusal to participate in the sanctions. They are not to be allowed to profiteer as a result of sanctions by other States. Not only would they be made to account for excess of imports, but they would also be penalised to the same extent as the other participating States in the matter of exports. This is very valuable both as a precedent and as an effective attempt to stop Italy and the two dissentients from deriving any advantage from their dissent. We are sure this decision of the Mutual Support Committee will be actively enforced because of the self-interest of other States and also because of the important declaration of M. Litvinoff. That declaration is also significant as a threat and is calculated, let us hope, to render the sanctions truly effective. But when all is said and done we cannot but deplore the cruel dilatoriness to which the question of the application of sanctions has been condemned.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

The concentration of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean and massing of Italian troops in Libya had naturally given cause for anxiety to France lest it might result in a direct conflict between the two and place France in a still more awkward position. But the French intervention in this respect is to be welcomed from another point of view. It has achieved two important things. It has evoked a reply to the British note from France which is calculated to strengthen the cause of the collective system. For, France unconditionally undertakes to render naval support to Britain in case she is attacked by Italy while discharging her obligations under the Covenant. Secondly, the communique that has been issued by the British Foreign office to reassure Italy reiterates, in clear language, Britain's desire not to shirk from her International obligations. All this is welcome, but in view of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's recent statement we do not like too much insistence on friendly feelings with Italy. Sympathy with what are euphemistically called "legitimate aspirations" of Italy constitutes a grave breach of the very Covenant which, Britain claims, she is out to vindicate.

UNFORTUNATE DECISION.

Acharya Kripalani's statement on the subject of Mr. Ruikar's refusal to meet the Congress Labour Sub-Committee is a simple and clear explanation which leaves one with a sense of pained astonishment at the attitude of Mr. Ruikar. It appears that in the preliminary correspondence between Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Ruikar there had arisen some misunderstanding as to the functions of the joint meeting between the two sub-committees. But that misunderstanding was cleared during the conversations between the two at Nagpur. And as Acharya Kripalani says, Mr. Ruikar explained to him that the agenda he had sent was not a formal agenda but that he had only suggested topics for discussion. He also told Acharya Kripalani that he understood the latter's point of view. In view of all this we can only deplore Mr. Ruikar's decision to back out of the arrangement and lose a valuable opportunity of establishing contact between the Congress and the T.U.C. We earnestly hope that in the interests of the workers Mr. Ruikar will reconsider his position.

GLARING MISREPRESENTATION.

The Justicies of Madras, having suffered a devastating defeat at the last Assembly elections and conscious of being face to face with a worse calamity, are naturally desperate. They are trying every possible method of saving themselves from political extinction. They suddenly discovered sometime ago that they too owed obligations to the poor of the Presidency and thought they would rob in broad day light the programme of the Congress for rural uplift. They did not succeed in it. And they are aware of the failure which has been further rubbed into them by the fiasco of their ministerial tours. This has naturally accentuated their sense of desperation which urges them into further frantic but futile efforts. The call for two crores of rupees is one of them, and the suggestion that the Congress is a Brahim organisation is another. Babu Rajendra Prasad has done well to denounce this misrepresentation. But so far as the enemies of the Congress are concerned, they could not have exposed themselves more thoroughly than by attributing Brahmanism to an organisation which has declared war, in actual practice, on untouchability and caste distinctions.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Diploma In Journalism

It seems that benighted province of Madras will steal a march over Calcutta in the matter of the institution of a diploma course in Journalism in the University of Madras. The University of Calcutta has been hatching for over two years a scheme of journalistic course submitted to it by the Indian Journalists' Association. Nothing has, however, come out of the University's effort except the appointment of a Committee on which there is no expert representation. The Committee has done nothing so far as we are aware, and has not met even for once. It appears that the University has followed the bureaucracy's way of shelving an inconvenient subject. The Syndicate of the Madras University, on the other hand, which is indebted to Calcutta for the idea, has not only appointed a Special Committee but has been doing its best to expedite the fruition of its efforts.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

隻言片語

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON
The Abyssinian War.

—"Statesman" headlines

Good heavens! What are we in for?

* * * *

Addressing an open air public meeting at Madras, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai kept the audience spell bound in pouring rain for 35 minutes.

Another unmistakable indication of the coming avalanche for they already deluged the Justicites.

* * * *

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai incited the people to act—in fact, he said "Act, act and act. Don't wait for the neighbour to act." Which was bad enough.

But he even went so far as to speak of "concerted action" and "tearing love for the liberty of India."

What we want to know is, what were the Bobbili bureaucrats doing? Where was that famous Guntur spirit?

* * *

The soul of Hinduism, says Doctor Moonje, has now been awakened.

We agree and hope for his own sake that he won't forget the obvious lesson of the last Assembly elections.

* * *

"...and" proceeds the gallant Doctor, "it will not be deterred or dismayed or defeated by such a heroic blow which Dr. Amedkar is proposing to deal."

Now what DOES Dr. Moonje mean?

* * * *

A Hindu leader of Delhi asks anti-Harijan Sanatanists to give up bigotry.

But what will they live on then?

* * * *

WAR FEVER IN ITALY.

No one would have minded a slight rise of temperature. But this disease is a deadly infectious epidemic and the patient should be still more severely isolated—in the interests of public health.

* * * *

As far as he could judge, the sympathy of the whole of India, said Lord Zetland at Oxford, was on the side of Abyssinia and on this question he had no doubt India would wish to play some part in relieving the unfortunate country's distress.

And for once he is right. But the question is, will the British Government too play the same part as India wishes to play?

* * * *

The British Foreign Office declares that British action in the Italo-Abyssinian affairs is not prompted by motives of self-interest but of fulfilling collective obligations as a loyal member of the League.

Quite, Quite. But what is the fulfilment of collective obligation as a loyal member of the League prompted by?

* * * *

General de Bono has issued a proclamation abolishing slavery in the occupied territory of Abyssinia.

Generalissimo Mussolini, however, has no intention of issuing any proclamation abolishing slavery in Fascist Italy.

* * * *

Americans, says a writer, are tired of hearing that prosperity is round the corner.

And so it is. But it prefers to remain where it is—in Wall Street.

* * * *

FISHY!

According to Captain Flanders, the Market Superintendent of Bombay, the City needs and could consume a fifth more than the present supply of fish.

Large quantities of fish, it appears, have to be imported into the City to meet, however insufficiently, the needs of the people.

But we had always thought the supply of our local fry was both abundant and varied. Will the Corporation do something about it?

* * * *

"Did your bees do well this year, old man?"

"Well, they haven't given much honey, but they stung my mother-in-law three times."

"Congress Money Failed To Rouse Red Shirts"

Govt.'s Annual Report On N. W. F. P.

Good Revenue Returns Showed Weakening Of Subversive Elements

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

"It is satisfactory to record that the general improvement noticed in the state of law and order and public feeling in this Province in the year 1932-33 has been steadily maintained in the year under report," says the North-West Frontier Province Administration Report of the for the year 1923-34.

The Report continues. "It is true that the Red Shirt organisation, whose activities have loomed so largely in the summaries of recent years, continued to exist, but merely in the semi-moribund condition that it was left in by Government action towards the close of the year 1931. Only occasional flickers of futile activity served to show that it still lived and these were watched throughout the year with close attention, but no alarm, by Government and with greater detachment and growing distate by a no longer interested public. Of so little political significance or public consequence were these activities that with one or two exceptions it is difficult to describe them with any justice as "events" and consequently they can find no separate mention in this summary. Such activities as came to notice consisted of poorly attended secret meetings, generally held at isolated places at night, the furtive distribution of seditious posters, sporadic and ineffective attempts at picketing, and to instigate the non-payment of revenue, interspersed with occasional revivals of the old nuisance of painting bridges and milestones red. These antics were firmly and easily dealt with by Government as they occurred, and neither they nor the manner of dealing with them aroused more than a mild degree of interest.

It became increasingly clear that they were more the work of a few Red Shirt die-hards galvanised into activity by irregular gifts of money from Congress organisers down-country than the results of a genuine revival of the movement.

"A most effective way was soon found to deal with such activities as occurred. District authorities prepared lists of "professing" Red Shirts in village, and the system was adopted of imposing collective fines under the Public Tranquility Act on villages known to be responsible for Red Shirt demonstrations of the kind described above. These fines were collected only from those inhabitnats whose names appeared on the lists. The effect was remarkable and applications were soon received from Red Shirts of several villages asking for an opportunity to prove the severance of their connection with the Congress and Red Shirt movements. By September no less than 3,568 Red Shirts out of a total of 4,477 on the lists of the Peshawar District had publicly renounced on oath their connection with the organisation and large numbers continued to present themselves voluntarily to take the oath of loyalty during the remaining months of the year 1933.

"In July 1933 Government embarked on their policy of prematurely releasing the bulk of the 1,600 Red Shirt prisoners from jail and by the end of March 1934 only 134 political prisoners remained in jail. These releases were achived without any excitement and those released quickly absorbed themselves into the ordinary life of their villages.

"The Spring Council session held in March was followed by a period of political quietude.

NATURE ALSO HELPS

"It was noticeable that following the quelling of disorders in the Haripur Jail consequent to the Mass hunger-strike and indiscipline among the Red Shirt prisoners, and the cutting of the current of propaganda by the removal of "A" and "B" class prisoners in that jail to Peshawar, Red Shirt activity in Peshwar District showed a marked decline. An excellent "Rabi" harvest, due to unusually good winter rains, accompanied by an opportune rise in the price of food-grains in the Peshawar District undoubtedly contributed to general contentment and made the work of the agitator still more difficult.

"The appearance of the White Paper had no disturbing effect in the Province. Generally it appeared that local interest in it centred rather in the subvention, the distribution of power between the communities and indiscrimination between the N. W. F. P. and the rest of India than in broader constitutional issues.

"The All-India Congress session in Calcutta in April and the release of Mr. Gandhi in May together with his announcement of the temporary suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement led to no important reactions in the Province.

PUBLIC TRANQUILITY ACT

"In June the decision to extend the operation of the Public Tranquility Act for a further period of six months in the Peshawar District led to no noticeable agitation either in the press or on the platform and appeared to have been generally anticipated.

"The Mohmand operations of July caused no observable reactions in the Peshawar District though it was expected that they would provide a new focus for Red Shirt agitation. The general public remained undisturbed.

SPRING SESSION OF COUNCIL

"In the Spring session of the Legislative Council, 1934, much interest was shown in the Shariat Bill which was introduced on March 15, but leave to take the Bill into consideration forthwith was refused by the President as sufficient notice under the Standing Orders had not been given. As a result the Independent Party staged a walk-out. The President at first came in for severe criticism in the two chief Peshawar mosques but later doubts were cast on the sincerity of the Independent Party suggesting that their failure to comply with the Standing Orders was intentional tactics designed to secure popularity for themsevles while shifting the responsibility for delay in introducing the measures to others.

"The Red Shirts appeared to be preparing to put up representatives to stand in the next election and the names of various persons who were prominent in 1930 and 1931 were suggested.

"Revenue came in well throughout the Province which is a sign of the weakening of the subversive elements."—A.P.

LABOUR SUPPORTS RADICALS

Momentous Issues Before November Conference

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Radical Political Conference writes:—

A public meeting of workers was held at Lalbaug maidan on Sunday evening. A number of Labour leaders spoke in support of the forthcoming Radical Political Conference. Mr. S. P. Bhise presided. The president in his opening speech gave a short history of the events which led to the organisation of the conference and congratulated the organisers in not restricting it to Congress members only. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that a Radical Political Conference should be thrown open to all radical elements.

WANTED DEFINITE LEAD.

Mr. W. G. Kulkarni dwelt on the various issues before the Conference, such as the attitude towards New Reforms, War, etc. The new Reforms, he said, were thrust upon the country. They could not be rejected merely by passing resolutions or by boycotting. It was necessary to develop a mass movement for their effective rejection on the basis of a demand for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly which alone could lay down a constitution acceptable to the Indian people.

He deplored the existence of a section in the Congress which was for working the Reforms by accepting the offices. He also deplored the failure of the present Congress leadership to take a definite attitude on the question of war. He concluded by urging the immediate necessity of mobilising the radical elements to give a definite lead to the country on all these issues.

The next speaker Mr. K. P. Bhatkar, said that the amendments to the Congress Constitution passed at the Bombay Session, had placed fetters on the growing radical forces in the Congress. If the Congress were to survive and develop as an organ of the struggle for Indian freedom those fetters must be removed so as to enable the rank and file to develop their own initiative.

IMPERIALIST WAR.

Mr. R. K. Bhogale dwelt on the war issue and pointed out how an imperialist war might break out out of the Italian aggression in Abyssinia. India must take no part in that imperialist war.

The president appealed to the workers to join the conference in their thousands, as it was going to discuss a number of questions of vital interest to them and to chalk out a definite line of action pertaining to all those questions.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To-morrow Tuesday, Is Last Day For Enrolment Of R. C. Members

The Secretary of the R. C. of the Radical Political Conference, writes:—

To-morrow (Tuesday) is the last day for the enrolment of the Reception Committee Members of the Radical Political Conference. All those intending to become members will kindly meet the Secretary at the office, at 36, Gautam Nivas, Charni Road and enrol themselves before the evening of to-morrow (Tuesday).

"Hell Of Africa!"

LABOURERS BACK TO ITALY

PORT SAID, Oct. 19.

"Hell of Africa" is the description given in Massawa District by the Italian labourers returning home-sick.

Their description regarding the working conditions in Eritrea caused the diminution of the stream of Italian artisans from Egypt to Massawa despite attractive pay offered.

Out of 18,000 Italians in Port Said only 25 responded to call of the Italian Consul for volunteers.

Enthusiasm among the local Italians for troop ships passing the canal is waning as it is no longer a novelty.

DON'T IMPORT SEAMEN

Bombay Workers Demand Employment Of Local Unemployed

BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Seamen's Union of Bombay a meeting of the seamen was held in the Elphinstone Garden on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. Mahamad Siddiq. The meeting was attended by about 500 seamen, representing deck, engineering and saloon departments.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Mahamad Siddiq, Abdul Rehman, D' Silva, Fernandes and others.

They emphasised the need of closing up the ranks in order to give a united front. They urged that there should be only one union of seamen and not two, if they were to succeed in their efforts to improve their conditions of life and work.

Mr. Abdul Rehman, the Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Karachi, appealed to the seamen to build up a united front and to see that there existed only one union of seamen in Bombay. He observed that seamen should be prepared even to set aside those leaders who come in the way of unity and march ahead. He declared that he did not wish to take the side of either union, but being a seaman was eager to see that the seamen were united under the banner of one union. He added that he would do his utmost in the work of bringing about this essential unity.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

This meeting protests against the practice of the B. I. S. N, Clan Line, B. B. Line, City Line and other lines, of getting seamen from Calcutta, even though thousands of unemployed seamen are roaming about in the streets of Bombay in search of employment and are available for employment and appeals to all the seamen in the port of Bombay to close up their ranks and to make a united effort to get the above long-standing grievances redressed.

This meeting requests the shipping authorities to register all the Nullies of the Serangs and Butlers and to take all the measures to see that they are selected strictly in the order of longest unemployment, so that the hardships to which they are subjected to owing to unemployment may be minimised.

Whereas the conditions of seamen are worsening every day, and whereas all attempts to improve their lot are bound to fail until there is only one organisation of seamen, the seamen assembled in this meeting resolve that immediate steps should be devised for bringing about unity between the two rival unions without any delay.

CHRONICLE LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Mr. Raphael Lopes-Dalgado Gets Rs. 100

Mr. Raphael Lopes-Dalgado of Cooper Building, Princess Street, Bombay has sold his copy bearing number 742568 of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition for Rs. 100.

"WE SHALL NOT SUPPORT WAR"

French Trade Union Congress Passes Resolution

(IFTU) Following the example of the British Trades Union Congress, the French Trade Union Congress also gave a prominent place in its discussions to the question of war and the action to be taken in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. Jouhaux submitted a resolution which confirmed the attitude adopted by the IFTU and LSI in their joint meeting of the 6th September in Geneva, when the application of the whole Covenant and, in the first place, economic and financial sanctions was demanded. During the course of the Congress, the traditional hostility of the French workers to all war was so strongly marked that at the close of the proceedings another resolution was adopted, laying down strict limits to this attitude.

This resolution states on the one hand that the "CGT will support all measures which can protect peace," but on the other that "Congress declares that in its view nothing can justify the use of force or cause the Congress to give up its unchanging opposition to all war. The Congress therefore refuses to support any kind of armed intervention, from whichever quarter it may come and on whatever motive it may be based." In replying to objections raised in the debate to the Report on Activities, Jouhaux explained that "we made it clear in Geneva that we did not want war, not even a war against war. We said we wanted no war from wherever it might come. So as not to be forced to accept it against our will, we wanted to prevent its breaking out and we are prepared to support all the economic and financial sanctions decided on by the League to hinder the attack. I know that there is a tendency in our country to say that sanctions 'are' war, but sanctions are not war!"

Interesting Week-End Matches In City

Chief Of Jat's XI Put Up Huge Score Of 417 (For 5) Against Dr. Kanga's XI

Bright cricket was witnessed this week-end at all the Gymkhanas and enthusiastic crowds were drawn to see the game.

The Chief of Jat's XI were engaged in a two-day match at the Parsi Gymkhana with Dr. Kanga's XI. Hindlekar, Deshmukh, the Chief of Jat and Churi made tall scores of 67, 91 59 and 77 runs, respectively, and were the main run-getters for their side, Chief of Jat's XI, who put up a score of 417 runs for five wickets before they declared.

Dr. Kanga's XI were all out for 208 in their first innings. They followed on and in the second innings made 64 runs for the loss of four wickets. M. Khan contributing 38, before the stumps were drawn for the day.

Chief of Jat's XI.—1st Innings.

Hindlekar c Printer b Baria	67
Deshmukh lbw b Baria.	91
Nimbalkar b Printer	29
Chief of Jat lbw b Baria	59
Churi c & b Printer	77
Godambe (not out)	52
Hazare (not out)	29
Gupte, Governker, Datar N. Talpade: (did not bat).	
Extras	24
Total (for 5 wickets)	417

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

E. J. Baria 3 for 103.
H. Printer 2 for 58.

Dr. Kanga's XI.—1st Innings.

D. P. Tata c Godambe b Hazare	16
M. Khan c Chief of Jat b. Godambe	24
N. Canteenwala c Datar b Talpade	33
H. Printer c Jobanpura Godambe	0
Engineer c Hazare b Godambe	1
H. Contractor c Nimbalkar b Talpade	37
P. Katell c Godambe b Chief of Jat	55
M. Dalal b Talpade	17
C. Billimoria st. Nimbalkar b Chief of Jat	4
R. Kasinath c Nimbalkar b Chief of Jat	4
Baria (not out)	1
Extras	16
Total	208.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Chief of Jat 3 for 38.
Talpade: 3 for 60.
Godambe: 3 for 43.
Hazare: 1 for 19.

BOMBAY GYM. ISLAM V. GYM.

At the Bombay Gymkhana the Islam Gymkhana were the visitors and were the first to bat. made a score of 278 for nine wickets before they declared, Baporia exceeding a century by 26 runs. From the bowling side Chicken captured four wickets.

The Bombay Gymkhana made a very poor show and were all out for 68 runs, and following on they made only 26 runs. Mubarak Ali captured as many as seven wickets in the second innings.

Islam Gymkhana Club—1st Innngs

S.M. Kadri c Mackinon b Pogscon	20
H.A. Nakhoda lbw b Chicken	18
A.E Baporia c Winddle b Harton	126
A.A. Hakim c Mackinnon b Pagson	14
Mubarak Ali c Greer b Sorely	3
S. Heptua b Chicken	7
M. G. Surti b Chicken	1
A Peerbhoy (run out)	19
A. G. Khairaj b Chicken ..	14
A.M. Botawala (not out)	41
I.A. Sakoor (Capt.) (did not bat)	
Extras	15
Total	278

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Chicken 4 for 72.
Mubarak 0 for 24.
Horton 1 for 40
Pogson 14
Pogson 2 for 63.

Bombay Gymkhana.— 1st Innngs.

R. C. Summerhayes c Nakhoda b Heptulla	14
J. N. Compton b Mubarak Ali	6
P. A. Young c Nakhoda b Hakim	8
K. S. H. Wilson st. Nakoda b Hakim	8
J. D. S. Muirhead b Heptulla	4
D. A. H. Windle st. Nakhoda b Heptulla	1
E. H. Pogson c Baporia b Mubarak Ali	2
M. Mackkinnon (Capt.) b Mubarak Ali	4
H. W. Horton c Baporia b Mubarak Ali	9
C. W. Chicken c Nakhoda b Hakim	3
H. L. Sorley (not out)	1
Extras	8
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mubarak Ali 4 for 30.
Hakim 3 for 19.
Heptulla 3 for 11.

Bombay Gymkhana—2nd Innngs.

R. C. Summerhayes b Mubarak Ali	0
J.N. Compton b Hakim	0
P. A. Young c Nakhoda b Hakim	4
K.S.H. Wilson b Mubarak Ali	0
J.D.S. Muirhead b Mubarak Ali	0
D.A.H. Windle c Peerbhoy b Mubarak Ali	2
E. H. Fogson b Mubarak Ali	1
M. Mackinnon (Capt.) c Nakhoda b Mubarak Ali	2
H.W. Horton b Hakim	2
C.W. Chicken b Mubarak Ali	2
H. L. Sorely (not out)	13
Extras	0
Total	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mubarak Ali 7 for 14.
Hakim 3 for 12.

HINDU GYM. V. YOUNG MUSLIMS' S. C.

The young Muslims Sports Club were the visitors at the Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindu Gymkhana made 334 runs for a loss of nine wickets, when they declared C. Mehta mark 107.

Jia Hussain and Chandarana were oustanding in the bowling performances, having secured 5 and 4 wickets for their respective sides.

Hindu Gymkhana.—1st Innngs.

C. Mehta b Jahuruddin ..	107
M Sheth b Jiahussain ..	36
R. Wadkar lbw b Nurmahomed	35
B. Patel c Khan b Jiahussain	76
Prince Gaekwar (run out) ..	25
B. Mehta c & b Jahuruddin	0
M. Naik b Jia Hussain	5
C. Chandarana b Jia Hussain	4
M. Kopikar (not out)	10
C. Shethe c Nur Mahomed b Jia Hussain	5
A. Gokhale (not out)	2
Extras	25
Total (for 9 wickets)	334

BOWLING ANALLYSIS

Jia Hussain 5 for 126.
Nur Mahomed 1 for 79.
Jahuruddin 2 for 37.

Young Muslims Sports Club.—1st Innings.

H. Khairaz c Shethe b Wadia	55
Shahbuddin lbw b Shethe	5
E. Merchant b Chandarana	4
Mahmud Hussain (run out)	88
A. Khan c Shethe b Chandarana	9
S. Jaffar c & b B. Mehta	39
J. Jani c Naik b Chandarana	3
Nur Mahomed b Chandarana	0
I. Kassim (run out)	0
Jahuruddin (run out)	0
Jia Hussain (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	200

BOWLING ANALLYSIS

C. Chandarana 4 for 42.
S. Shethe 1 for 33.
Wadkar 1 for 47.
B. Mehta 1 for 28.

WARDHA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR (By Mail)

The recent order of the Local Self-Government Department of the Central Provinces asking the Municipality to pay up all arrears resulting from the stoppage of increment and effecting cuts in the salaries of protected servants the secretary, the engineer and the sanitary inspector, since the year 1929, has created the quite a sensation at Wardah.

A public meeting held to consider the situation the other day appointed a committee of five to move the Local Self-Government department to reconsider its order,

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
9-28
AN AUTOMATIC IN EACH HAND, WHITE FACE FACES THE DOOR GRIMLY!—
THE DOOR SWINGS OPEN--- AND HIS GUNS ROAR VICIOUSLY!--
GRAB THE DOOR WHEN I LET GO, MIKE!— I'M GOING TO MAKE A DASH FOR HIM!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AS WADE STEPS CLEAR OF THE DOOR, WHITE FACE TAKES DELIBERATE AIM AND PULLS THE TRIGGER!—
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Women And The Cinema

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the mass of writings and speeches over the controversy on Parsi girls and the cinema it is evident that a large section of public opinion, particularly among the Parsis, has been stirred by it. Two undisputed facts, however, seem to have emerged therefrom; first, that there is something radically wrong about many film studios which makes the career of a film-actress unenviable, if not undesirable; and, secondly, that as far as the Parsis are concerned, a majority of them seem to think that if Parsi girls take to the screen or stage as careers in increasing numbers, the chances of intermarriages with other communities would increase and that would lead eventually to the extinction of the Parsi community. The latter argument need not be taken too seriously, as it seems to be inspired more by sentiment than by any sound reason or logic. There is further a good deal of conceit also in it.

I shall, therefore, confine myself to the consideration of the alleged undesirableness of the profession of a film actress and for that matter of a stage actress too. But if this is done from the point of view of the Parsi community alone, it would be begging the question besides being guilty of hypocrisy. For surely the community must have become aware of the state of affairs prevailing in film studios years before the present agitation was started and yet no cry was ever raised nor a protest made. It may be argued that that was not the concern of the Parsis. But then from that point of view surely it was equally not their concern to be in any way associated with an industry or a profession, whose moral standard they did not approve. Much less was the community justified in deriving huge profits and entertainment out of the same industry or profession. For are there not a number of Parsi capitalists and shareholders in the film industry, Parsi owners of cinemas and theatres and Parsi directors and actors engaged in film production? Finally are not the Parsis themselves, men, women and children, flocking in large numbers in cinemas to see their favourite stars, whose virtuosity and loveliness are extolled sky-high by that very section of the Parsi press, which is most vociferous in its condemnation of the action of the two unfortunate Parsi girls? Sir, I believe the very limits of hypocrisy are reached when a paper which holds in contempt the profession of an actress, also gives regularly in its columns glowing and emulating accounts of Hollywood Beauties, not only in their capacities as actresses but also as private individuals.

As regards the stigma attached to the work of film-studios, very few have any doubts. It should engage the serious attention of the whole society itself of which any one community is only a part and as such can eradicate the evil only partially. The causes are deeper and have to be found in the working of our system of society. The capitalist organisation of our society, being based essentially upon competition, creates its own inherent contradictions, which have their repercussions in almost all branches of human activity. The film industry, like every other industry that is privately owned, must be run on a profit-making competitive basis. Now like all shrewd businessmen, Indian capitalists engaged in film industry were not slow to realise the importance of sex element as a factor in their box-office receipts. The successes of American and British films are seen to be primarily due to the predominant sex appeal that they make. Hence it is quite likely that at the early stages, and to some extent even till now Indian film producers must have liberally drawn upon that unfortunate class of women, who are socially regarded as fallen, for their material. This was probably their only hope for successful competition against foreign films, since owing to the prevailing social traditions, common in India, of ostracising women who appear in public, few respectable women of society would dare to accept the offer, however much remunerative, of a job in film-studios without running the risk of jeopardising the reputation of her character. But the cry against it is not to decry every woman who takes to screen or the stage as a career or to deny the artistic side of the cinema or the theatre. It is an acknowledged fact that Russian films and to a certain extent German and French films have carried the art of the cinema to a very high degree of perfection and are truly artistic in all their manifold aspects. This has become possible only through complete State management and control.

There is one more point which may be referred to in conclusion. If it is admitted that the legitimate functions of the cinema and the stage are to provide entertainment and enlightenment to the public and opportunities for developing the artistic and histrionic talents of individuals, the society is not justified in looking askance at those who are responsible for satisfying some of its most deeply-felt needs. If those of its members, who refuse to adjust their traditional ways of thinking with the changing spirit of the times, which they cannot arrest, they had better not go to a cinema or a play and have anything to do with industries associated therewith.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB E. KUMANA.

The Plight Of Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am really surprised to note the attempt made by Mr. M. B Appa, B.A. to criticise some statements in my letter under the heading "The Plight of Harijans".

Mr. Appa says that the hating and harassing of Harijans of lower class by Harijans of higher grade is no justification for the hating and harassing of Harijans by caste Hindus. He says that Harijans are doing like that simply out of ignorance and blind following of the caste Hindus who are hating and harassing them and that therefore it goes to prove the faulty system of Hindu Society, and so on. Nobody disputes the fact. The instance was pointed out by me not to justify the atrocities of orthodox Hindus. It was only to show that orthodoxy and superstition, the real enemies of Harijans, are present everywhere, and so we need not stand separated as Savarnas and Avarnas, but we should stand against orthodoxy and superstition. So Mr. Appa's statements in para 1 of his letter are made out of a failure on his part to grasp the real issue before him.

As for his second para the statements there are based upon misunderstanding as well as distortion of facts. My statement that Harijans may lose the co-legislative measures in favour of Harijans, if a Savarna Avarna hatred is encouraged has been interpreted by Mr. Appa to mean the following:—That Harijans should not even cry out even while being belaboured by the Savarnas. They must run the gauntlet and then fall upon the feet of the beaters for pardon, otherwise the Savarnas will not pass legislation in favour of the Harijans." I wonder, wherefrom Mr. Appa dragged in all these conclusions! I am sure my letter does not ask Harijans to observe "unconditional silence and blindfold obedience towards caste Hindus." My opinion is that Harijans should and need not remain crying when they are belaboured, etc. They need neither decry the efforts of other reformists whether Savarna or non-Hindu. Harijans should come out and boldly fight the selfish and irrational conventions and brutal maltreatment from orthodox Hindus, from which they are suffering, joining hands with the other reformists of the country; and in my letter under reference, I have only appealed to Harijans for that.

Now, with regard to legislation Mr. Appa says that mere legislation cannot mend the mentality of Savarnas and if forced on unwilling minds may cause reaction. This is exactly what I had written in my letter. The case of legislation also was taken by me as an instance where co-operation between the pro-reformist citizens is inevitable. I had myself stated that apart from elections to local bodies there is a great deal to be done for the uplift of Harijans.

The advantages and disadvantages of legislative interference in religious matters does not at all come under the subject matter of the controversy and therefore Mr. Appa need not have gone out of the field to bring all these out-of-place statements. Hence, I do not wish to argue on the desirability of state laws in social reforms.

I regret very much, that Mr. Appa has misunderstood ideas and misrepresented facts.—Yours, etc.

P. BALAKRISHNAN.

Auditors And Vouchers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Shareholders were accustomed to read at the foot of a Balance Sheet, "We have examined the Balance Sheet, with Books and Vouchers, etc." But recently the omission of the words, "with Books and Vouchers," and the statement by the auditors, "we have audited the Balance Sheet of ———Co. Ltd., as at 31st Day of March," has created a jar to the one time attuned ears of the Shareholders.

If my recent enquiry on this question of the Chairman of a well known Public Company had resulted in a reply that the word, audited, included the examination of the Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers and that the omission of the words "Books and Vouchers," from the auditors certificate was made as the words were considered to be superfluous, then I would have been satisfied, but when the Chairman says that the omission was made by the auditors to reduce their responsibilities and that they had thus acted upon their Counsels' opinion, the only course left to me is to create public agitation to nip the evil in the bud.

I may say that auditing in India, has been carried on with the birth of Hinduism and every Diwali, sees the installation of new set of books of accounts in the place of the old ones as a mark of turning over a new leaf and yet with the growth of accountancy the present day auditors think fit to turn back a new leaf for the autumnal winds to blow on it. The Joint Stock Companies in India have grown by leaps and bounds and before the advent of the Indian Companies Act 1913, audits were known to be performed in slipshod ways, so much so that auditors were pleased to sign the required certificate to a Balance Sheet, with their eyes blindfolded for a fee of Rs. 50. But the Indian Companies Act of 1913, put a screw on such auditors.

If auditors in England certify the Balance Sheet of the well-known Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and state, "We have examined the foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers of the Institute etc. etc.," it is difficult to understand why Auditors in India—specially those auditors, who are members of that distinguished Body, practising in India, should turn their noses at the words, "Books and Vouchers," burden to the shareholders.—Yours etc.,

P. N. MEHTA.

RAJEN BABU'S TRIBUTE TO "C. R."

Portrait Unveiled At Madras Mahajan Sabha Hall

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Before a large gathering which included almost all the leaders attending the A. I. C. C. meeting, the members of Madras Mahajana Sabha presented an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad at the Sabha Office this morning. Opportunity was availed of to request him to unveil the portrait of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. The portrait was executed by a member of Gandhi Ashram. The address was read by Mr. K. Bashiam, who in requesting the President to unveil the portrait paid a glowing tribute to the work of Mr. Achariar.

While thanking the members for the address, the President observed that he did not regard it as a personal tribute to what he had done but only as a tribute to the work done by that great organisation which it had been his privilege to serve for the last few years. The little service he had been able to do had been possible because of the love and kindness which had been bestowed on him by his friends.

THROUGH THICK AND THIN.

Referring to the Bihar Earthquake, he said that the response was splendid and Madras did not lag behind other provinces. Money came from various quarters and their function was only to carry out the plans laid down by others. The National Congress like all other organisations, had been the subject of ridicule in the beginning. Very soon it became the target of hostilities from several quarters. In spite of ridicule, in spite of hostility, it went on increasing its strength. For the last fifteen years, there had been a complete change in its outlook and during the last five years its achievement had been the greatest and it had now reached a phase when it had caught the masses. The President described the message of Swaraj and referred to its non-violent character which ought to make an appeal to many. Lastly he exhorted them to work patiently, assidiously and with determination so that they might reach the goal which they had at heart.

TRIBUTE TO "C. R."

The speaker then paid a tribute to the qualities of head and heart of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. He had known him rather intimately and without fear of contradiction he would say that it was difficult to find a truer nobler and kinder man than Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Mr. Acharlar's acute mind, his broad sympathies and logical arguments made a deep impression on him and the speaker attached great value to his courage. He gave a great impetus to the production of Khaddar and production of Khadi in Tamil Nad was unrivalled and inequalled. In whatever direction he turned his attention to, whether it be Temperance movement or electioneering campaign, or work in the political field or removal of untouchability he did everything to perfection. Mr. Acharlar was for reasons of for health in comparative retirement. The speaker hoped that before long he would be restored to health so that he might take his rightful place in the councils of the country.

Mr. S. Satyamurti thanked the President for unveiling the portrait and also paid his meed of praise to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.—A. P.

SEC. 144 ON BIHAR M. L. A.

Ordered Not To Deliver Any Speech At Chatra Fair

HAZARIBAGH, (By Mail.)

A notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been issued on Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, M. L. A., (from Chota Nagpur), directing him not to address any meeting at the Chatra fair, as it might lead to a breach of the peace.—A. P.

WANTED HIGH COURT FOR ORISSA

Berhampore Lawyers' Conference Demand

CUTTACK, Oct. 17.

"All people of Orissa, whether they belong to the Telugu community or the Bengali community, should now join hands, forgetting their former rivalries, and fight for the establishment of a High Court for Orissa", said Mr. S. Gopalakrishnamma Pantulu, presiding over the Orissa Lawyers' Conference at Berhampore. The conference was attended by Bengali and Telugu lawyers.

The president in the course of his address said that, far from the lawyers point of view, a High Court was absolutely required in the interests of the litigants. The sort of autonomy they were going to have in Orissa minus a university and a High Court, he added, would be a mockery.

HIGH COURT

The following resolution was moved by Mr. V. V. Jogiah, ex-M. L. A., who led a deputation to England against the inclusion of Berhampore and certain other Telugu tracts in the new Orissa Province: "The All-Orissa Lawyers' Conference records the widespread demand for the early establishment of a High Court for Orissa and feels that the full benefits of provincial autonomy cannot be realised without judicial autonomy in the province; and it is of opinion that the dependence on a foreign High Court will lead to constitutional anomalies in the working of the new province". The resolution was supported by Mr. R. K. Rath, Public Prosecutor, Ganjam, and passed unanimously.

The conference approved of the scheme outlined by the Orissa administration committee of a High Court with a Chief Justice and two puisne Judges to be stationed at Cuttack. It also appoined a committee for taking steps for the fulfilment of the object.—A. P.

EVE'S ENTHUSIASM FOR AVIATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The love of Bengali girls for aviation is evidenced by the fact that applications are pouring in from girl candidates for an offer announced recently of Rs. 1,000 being devoted for training for a selected girl candidate at the Bengal Flying Club, Dumdum.

Among the applicants are one Muslim lady belonging to an aristocratic family, six girl graduates and one woman teacher of a local college. One application is received also from Lahore.

This encouraging response has induced an anonymous donor to offer Rs. 500 to be utilised for the training of a second girl aviator.

The last date of application is October 30.—United Press.

APPEAL TO Dr. AMBEDKAR

Give Workers In The Harijan Cause, A Chance For Reforms

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The Mahratta Delegates to A.I.C.C. in Madras in a joint statement to the Associated Press regarding Dr. Ambedkar's new move says:—

"We have painfully read the resolution passed at the Yeola Harijan conference under the presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar and his interview in the press confirming the same. We can only say that we as humble workers in the Harijan cause in Maharashtra, deeply regret that the circumstances should have driven him to such a desperate step.

We appreciate his just resentment against the caste Hindus. We however earnestly appeal to Dr. Ambedkar to be a little patient and to give the workers in Harijan cause some reasonable time to remove the age long prejudices which are fast disappearing since Gandhiji has espoused the Harijan cause.

We most earnestly appeal also to Caste Hindus to realise the gravity of the situation and to rise to the occasion and leave no cause for our Harijan brothren to ever think of abandoning the Hindu religon which is dearer than very life to all the Hindus.—M. V. Gadgil, S. D. Deo, B. C. Lagu, D. K. Gosavi and R. V. Tilak.

Harijans Protest Against Ambedkar's Move

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

A meeting of local Harijan leaders was held this morning to consider the advice given by Dr. Ambedkar to change their religion.

The meeting lodged a protest against the advice and urged Dr. Ambedkar to reconsider his views.

The meeting appreciated the efforts of Gandhiji to uplift Harijan and hoped that they would be crowned with greater success.

The meeting further decided to convene a public meeting of Harijans shortly to consider the question.—A P.

JALLUNDHAR BYE-ELECTION

(Continued from Page 6)

bingly true, pungent and corrosive, Mr. Shyam Lal quiet, illuminating and humorous, Mr. Saxena, witty and enthusiastic.

Patel, on the other hand, was poorly equipped indeed His voice was now, his Hindi limping and limited, his pronunciation rustic. He did not wave his arms nor did his eye flash fire. Yet he gripped one's heart and mind like a vice. You could not resist him. He cast his spell on you gently, imperceptibly, affectionately. There was no sting in his voice; his tongue did not lash like a whipcord. The persuasive sweetness of his being touched you and you were illuminated. Those who went to charge on him like lions invariably came back like lambs.

Wherever he went he improved the temper of the audience and lifted men's hearts and minds to spiritual heights from where the squabbling and the wrangling of castes, creeds and factions seemed mean and pitiful. His description of the sordid fight for a two-pice piece covered with silver paper to make it look like a rupee at the Round Table Conference was masterly and was as vivid as something seen in a flash of lightning and etched for ever on the soul. Hinduism, said the Congress Nationalist party, was in danger, but could Hinduism, asked the Sardar, be saved by delivering orations in the Assembly? The ancient Rishis who said the foundation of the Hindu faith relied upon their own spiritual strength, character, not upon the mercies of the State.

... Devastating Humour

Even in his humour he was kind and considerate, though devastatingly true. The Congress, said the Sardar, had no quarrel with the Congress Nationalist party if it renounced the appellation of "Congress" and called itself Nationalist party or something else. The fragmentation of the Congress which Malviyaji had begun was a dangerous precedent. Already we had, beside Congress Nationalist party, Congress Socialist party. To-morrow we might have Congress Loyalist party and the day after Congress C.I.D. party!

The policy of the Nationalist party was cracked from top to bottom, revealed Sardar Patel. When the Communal Award was discussed by the Congress and its non-committal policy was put to vote first at the A.I.C.C. meeting and subsequently in the open session at Bombay last year, Pt. Malaviya and Mr. Aney were in hopeless minority. They decided to defy the majority decision and stand up for minority rights But the policy they framed after forming a party was to uphold majority rights (rejection of the Communal Award and joint electorates). What kind of constitutional action was this? Desertion of majority within the Congress, desertion of minorities outside it! Joint electorates in theory, separate electorates in practice! Joint electorates pre-supposed disciplined minds, one's capacity to bow to majority opinion, but if majority decisions were denounced now in the name of one thing now in the name of another, there was the end of democracy. Instead of attempting to convince the Congress of the rightness of his cause, Pt. Malaviya formed a new party: he therefore believed in force, not co-operation, in compulsion, not in persuasion.

Sardar Patel has left a blazing trail of political consciousness in this constituency. Other leaders brought light to the educated, but the Sardar, with his homely similers and simplicity of manner and expression, enlightened the ignorant as well. Along with political enlightenment he also imparted moral strength. To listen to him was to come into communion with something transparently true, pure and good. One saw in a flash how this man was able to paralyze British authority in Bardoli. He did it not by uttering grandiloquent platitudes or affrightening slogans, but by his solid sincerity and high resolve. His kindliness and utter harmlessness reminded one of Mahatmaji to whom he bears many resemblances.

If an intensive propaganda were undertaken by the Congress in the Punjab and its leaders and healers visited it frequently, what might not happen in this distracted part of India!

"Stray Thoughts Of A Journalist"

The Greatest Single Force In The Making Of The Destiny Of Future India Is The Press, Says K. Natarajan

The following is the gist of Mr. K. Natarajan's talk at the Journalists' Association's Social at the Brandon's on Saturday last:

The first thing that strikes one looking back some forty years on Indian Journalism is the remarkable decline in number and importance of newspapers controlled and conducted by Englishmen. At that time, there were 9 important Anglo-Indian papers: 2 in Madras, 2 in Bombay, 3 in Calcutta, 1 in Lahore and 1 in Allahabad. The last one, the "Pioneer" was the most important, as it was regarded as more or less written by high English officials or at least inspired by them. One famous leading article headed "If it is real what does it mean?" on the great demonstration in Bombay when Lord Rippon left India, was said to have been written by Sir Auckland Colvin, the then Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces.

ROLE OF ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

The other Anglo-Indian papers were also more or less semi-official organs in normal times. When there was any official measure which seemed to trench on the privileges of the European community, like the Ilbert Bill, the Anglo-Indian press, speaking generally sided with their community against the Government. With the beginning of the century, the position of the Anglo-Indian press steadily declined. Madras and Bombay which had two papers each had to be content with only one. In Calcutta, where there were three papers two expired including the "Englishman" which at one time almost rivalled the "Pioneer" in its influence in official circles. The "Pioneer" has within recent years become an Indian concern. This decline of the Anglo-Indian press is synchronous with the introduction of the elective principle in the legislatures and the admission of Indians to offices long reserved for Englishmen, including memberships to the Executive Council in the provinces and at the centre; and with the growing strength of Indian nationalism.

BANE OF ISOLATION

Had the Anglo-Indian press been alive to the signs of the times and adapted themselves to the changng conditions, they would have retained their influence and led the Indian press in journalism. Even now it is not too late. If, however, they persist in their isolation from Indian nationalism, the Anglo-Indian press, as a distinctive factor in Indian journalism, has no future.

ANOMALOUS POSITION

Another feature of Indian journalism worth noting is the experiment of running newspapers financed and controlled by Indians with English editors. With a few exceptions the experiment has failed, and it is bound to fail for obvious reasons. The problems that are coming up for discussion and solution nowadays are problems which concern the structure tradition and inner workings of the Indian society. It is only Indians who can appraise the real value of the slogans which the partisans use from time to time. The English editor is under constant temptation to shout with the loudest for fear of being considered disloyal to his employers or to adopt an extremely reactionary view in sympathy with his countrymen here. It is not his fault, but the position is an anomalous one.

Coming to the purely Indian press, 50 years ago, there was not even a single Indian daily paper conducted in English. Now we have a dozen well established daily papers. Some which were started, have died and these, speaking generally, were rather given to extreme expressions of opinion. The English-reading Indian public, although it may temporarily applaud strong language has a permanent bias in favour of balanced judgment in public affairs. It is worthy of note that few of our daily papers, though they support one or other of the political parties, are party organs. They hold themselves freee whenever occasion arises to criticise party leaders. This is a healthy sign. Attempts, whether by Government or political parties, to dictate to the press must be resisted in the interests of journalism as also of national progress. The generality of Indian editors has a wider view of things than the average party politician. Further, the press is always in session and able to take a continuous view of passing events. The vernacular daily papers have also risen in importance, but their influence is necessarily confined to the linguistic areas and all-India newspapers, until the time comes when India has a common vernacular, will have to be conducted in the English language.

STANDARD OF WEEKLIES

Weekly papers have an important function apart from that of the daily papers. While the tendency of the daily paper is to subordinate the views side to the news side, the weekly paper has the special privilege to form and guide public opinion to a much greater extent than the daily papers. The writer in a weekly paper has a quite different standard from the writer in a daily paper. In fact the same man writing in both a daily and a weekly paper, instinctively recognises the difference. The weekly paper is not a daily paper published once a week. The attempt to make it so has resulted in the loss of influence of some well established weeklies which have yielded to the temptation. There were polyglot newspapers written in two or three languages but there are fewer of them now than before.

BRIGHT FUTURE

I think the weekly journal has a great future. The daily newspaper partakes of the nature of a factory and a trading concern. These two latter have no necessary relation to journalism. The future State will, undoubtedly, take over the collection and free dissemination of news which is now done by private agencies at a heavy cost. The radio has immensed future possibilities and the time is not far distant, when the cost of a receiver will come within the means of the masses. The public, therefore, will not depend on a daily with its expensive machinery for news which will be supplied free to it. What the public will then want is only carefully considered comments on the news so supplied and this will be provided by small weekly sheets which can be produced and distributed cheaply.

The greatest single force in the making of the destinies of future India is the press. Its freedom is of the utmost importance as it is only through a free press that the Indian people can become conscious of and unite in achieving, their national destiny. Communalism is perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way and the highest task of an Indian journalist to-day, is to counteract communalism by pursuing steadily a policy of understanding conciliation and good-will; while at the same time upholding the cause of a single and equal citizenship for all those who accept India as their home land.

Mr. J. B. Pandya, a member of Kenya Legislature then spoke of the conditions prevailing in Kenya.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Natarajan for his interesting lecture, and paid tribute to his work as a veteran journalist.

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Death Or Victory

Abyssinians Will Fight To The Last Man

ITALIAN DEFEAT AT KORRAHE

(From Our Own Correspondent).
DIRE-DAWA, Oct. 10.

It is considered impossible now for the nations to make peace between these two belligerents. The Ethiopians are determined now to fight and die to the last man or gain victory. I am told by hundreds of them that they will not go back from the front, whatever may be the orders from the High Command.

More than 100 Indians and about 6 carriages full of Europeans arrived here from Addis Ababa on way Djibouti. British Ambassador Sir Sydney Barton's daughter also arrived to-day.

One aeroplane which was brought down by the Issa tribesmen and was an Italian plane. three Italian aeroplanes were hovering when one was hit at and brought down. The pilot, another Italian and one dog were killed.

The Italian army from Assab, it is stated intended to advance towards Chercher, but the French hearing of this hurriedly sent troops to Dakkal and built trenches and wire entanglements.

They seemed to have informed the Italians that they would not allow Italian troops to pass through.

So the Italians have changed their plan of action and have commenced their advance on the Dessye front.

Two hundred French troops are in Dire-Dawa, having been specially brought to safeguard the Railway and the French Subjects, more French troops are shortly expected.

GUERILLA TACTIES

October 6.

Hostilities have been already started by the Italians.

They bombed Korrahe 2 days back from air. 6 Italian aeroplanes seem to have missed the Gar-le-Gube camp at night.

At 3-30 a.m. the aeroplanes returned to the attack. The Ethiopian soldiers by this time had enough warning and all had taken cover. The attack was exceptionally severe and it is said 120 bombs were thrown but very little damage was done only 2 men and one mule were killed. Next morning the Abyssinians and the Somalis attacked the Italians and there was severe engagement for two days. The Abyssinians having been previously advised did not pursue the retreating Italian troops who apparently manoeuvred to drag the Abyssinians into the open. This fight has been kept a secret yet, but the correspondents are already getting some details.

I have also heard the news of advance of the Italian army from Assab. They have crossed Mount Moussaali and are advancing on Desseye. They have bombarded the Dankalie from air the Abyssinian territory and have done some damage.

In Eritrea Italians are reported to have occupied Adowa and inflicted losses on the Abyssinians. The Abyssinian version is that on the request of the Five Powers to the Emperor he ordered his troops to retire 50 kilometres and they did so. The Italians took advantage of this and advanced on Adowa.

ITALIAN RUDENESS.

This has all happened without any declaration of war on the Italian side. But seeing this the Governor put a guard on the house of the Italian consul so that he might not be harmed. The Italian Consul also received instructions to leave and so he went and visited the Governor and took his leave informing him that he was only a servant of his country. The Governor at once sent 150 soldiers to salute the Italian flag in exchange of courtesies.

The Italian Consul and his staff arrived here yesterday. The Italian Consul Mr. Concardo was escorted by a Belgian officer and a guard. This morning they left by a special train to Djibouti.

Mr. Concardo was rather rude in remarking that the Abyssinians would come to know of Italy after the Consul and himself had arrived safely in Djibouti.

Three days ago the French Railway Company Director warned their employees against the Italian air-attack on Dire-Diwa and asked them to take necessary precautions.

At once there was a hustle, the bugle call was made at 7-30 p.m. and the soldiers were asked to take precautions everywhere. The soldiers kept regular watch the whole night under the able command of the Belgian Officers. Only one regrettable incident occurred. Some Indians occupying a building next to Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali and Co., Dire-Dawa, were asked by the soldiers to go out at once at night. There was room in the Gujarati School nearby, and the Indians had to shift there.

AWAITING AIR-ATTACK.

We hardly slept and in the morning notices were issued by the French and Greek Consuls for their nationals to evacuate this town. They were informed that churches, schools, hospitals and Consulates will not be bombarded, but there was great fear every where else. The Greek Consul informed the Greeks that they could live inside the Greek Church premises if they liked. But many European families are leaving. We have now been waiting three nights for this expected air-attack. The Belgian officers are very busy, digging trenches every where, for the shelter of troops during air raids. All the soldiers are keeping watch outside the town day and night. All the munitions, Benzine and the arms are being sent to Ourso under guard by trollies to be kept in a big cave which is safe from all attacks. This cave was used by Ras Mokannon in the olden times.

FILMING THE WAR!

Fox Film Corporation have put up their recording instruments on the top of the Greek Church which is one of the highest buildings in Dire-Dawa and they are keeping watch day and night to take a film of this attack.

Abyssinian women and children are going to the villages evacuating the town.

Similar situation prevails in Harrar.

Thousands of fresh troops are arriving daily and going to the front. All the regular troops are watching day and night for the threatened attack by air. Abyssinian women and children are out of the town and the Hararis are living with their families out of the town at night.

French officers are busy running here and there whole day, all lights are extinguished at night. The British Consul has informed the Indians to wear Khaki and come and lie down under the trees at the British Consulate at the time of the air-attack.

EMPEROR FOR THE FRONT

No correspondents (European) are allowed to enter Harrar without permission. They all live in a hotel outside the Harrar gate. The old wall surrounding Harrar has been broken in hundreds of places, so that the inhabitants have a chance of escape at the time of bombardment by air.

400 cases of rifles and ammunition arrived from Berbera and a wagonful from Djibouti and 45 new trolleys for Government use. The trolleys not being sufficient the soldiers are despatched to Jijiga by foot.

All precautions have also been taken in Addis Ababa in the event of an air attack.

The Emperor is ready to accompany his son to the battle-field. Troops are being sent everywhere.

There is nothing but troops, troops coming from the interior, going to the front.

WAHID PASHA vs. DEL BONO

October 7.

Last evening all the Belgian and Swedish officers who were engaged in training the Abyssinian soldiers in Harrar have arrived here. They are going back to Europe by the special train to-morrow.

October 8.

Gen. Wahid Pasha is supervising the Southern and Northern fronts. He comes from one place to another on aeroplane and although he is 70 years old he is active day and night. He has made both the fronts almost invulnerable to Italian attack.

News received just now says that the Italians have lost heavily in the fight at Adowa there are some thousands casualties.

On the Ogaden front there are 200 white prisoners and three hundred killed. Upto now the Italians have had the worst of the fight and the big words of Signor Mussolini about catching Ethiopia as a policeman catches a thief do not seem to be fulfilled.

OGADEN CASUALTIES

October 9,

Italians bombarded a place in Tigre called Adde-Garad hitting the women and children who were fleeing.

No regard was paid to the Red Cross Flag flown on a hospital. Hearing this Ras Seyyum at once ordered his troops to advance.

The Italian aeroplanes came to bombard Gar-le-Gubi in Ogaden but all the troops at once took cover in the trenches and under the trees, so the aeroplanes were forced to retire under heavy fire. They did little damage. Only one trench which was full collapsed on soldiers and 36 were killed.

Seven Abyssinians some of them of high rank were found to be selling secret information to the Italians. 65,000 Lira notes were found in their possession. They were at once arrested, their hands being tied at the back and brought to Harrar. The Governor showed them no mercy and they were all shot.

The Governor has ordered evacuation of Harrar as a precaution against air-attack.

All the shops are closed and even bread and milk cannot be had in the bazaar.

10,000 troops are leaving to-day under Fitaurari Gangul, assistant of the Governor.

Jigjiga has also been evacuated.

"BRITAIN HAS NO QUARREL WITH ITALY"

It Is For Italy To Show Signs Of Conciliation, Says "Times"

RUGBY, Oct. 18.

"The Times" says:—M. Laval's question whether British would reduce the Mediterranean fleet to a normal footing if the Italian Government were first to withdraw their recent reinforcements in Libya assumes that Signor Mussolini is as anxious to end his aggressive adventure as are all other countries to see it ended. The question almost seems to endorse the false impression that there is some special quarrel between Britain and Italy. There is none. It is safe to say that no sane person in this country has even so much as dreamed of an Anglo-Italian war, such as some foreigners envisage. The quarrel is between Italy and the League and it arises out of a breach by Italy of her pledged word under the Covenant. That is the essential fact and it follows that the only proper basis of conciliation is some sign from Italy that she is ready to return to observance of her pledges. Not to use war as an instrument of national policy but to use the machinery prescribed either in the constitution of the League or in special treaties to secure a remedy for grievances or furtherance of legitimate ambitions. The weakening of precautionary measures taken by a State member of the League could not advance a just settlement by a single day."

"The Daily Telegraph" commenting on M. Laval's suggestion that his position as mediator would be rendered easier by the withdrawal of a part at least of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean says that the course is impossible when not a single day passes without the Italian Press indulging in some new inflammatory tirade against Britain. The "Telegraph" expresses as sincere hope that M. Laval's definite answer to Britain's question as to mutual co-operation will be unequivocal assurances which are confidently expected from France.—B.O.W.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE'S BOOKLET

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Gambling League, writes that a small booklet has been published describing the movement against Gambling started by the League.—

Copies of the booklet can be had either from the B.P.C.C's office, the Bhuleshwar D.C.C's office, the Mandvi D.C.C's office, the Social Service League office, or the Arya Samaj Mandir.

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Minimum Wage For Spinners

A. I. S. A. Council's Plea For Progressive Rise In Scale

WARDHA, Oct. 19

A meeting of the Council of the All India Spinners Association was held from the 11th to 13th October at Wardha.

Mahatma Gandhi having been disengaged from political and allied activities resumed active administration in his capacity as president relieving Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was looking after the affairs of the association till now as the officiating Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS

The meeting considered the question of a suitable standard of wages for spinners and adopted the following resolutions.

1. This Council is of opinion that the wages now paid for spinning are inadequate and therefore resolves that they be raised and a suitable standard be fixed so that spinners may at least receive a minimum wage calculated on the basis of eight hours efficient work, sufficient at least to procure clothing (20 sq. yards per year) and maintenance in accordance with a scientifically prescribed scale of minimum food requirements. All concerned should try as circumstances permit, for a progressive rise in the wages scale, so as to reach standard enabling each spinning family to be properly maintained out of the earnings of its working members.

FOR SPINNERS' WELFARE.

2. In order to guide the A.I.S.A. workers in the execution of the principle underlying the foregoing proposition the following should be regarded by all branches and bodies working in affiliation to or in any other way under the association, as the selected policy of the association until it is altered in the light of further experience by the council. The mission of the association is to make every home in India self suffering through khadi with preference to its clothing requirements and to promote the welfare of spinners who are the least paid among khadi artisans and all others engaged in the different cotton processes beginning with growing cotton and ending with weaving of khadi.

3. It is therefore imperative that those who work for the production of khadi whether as artisans, sellers or otherwise, shall use khadi for their clothing requirements to the exclusion of every other kind of cloth.

4. All the branches and affiliated bodies shall so work the scheme as to avoid all losses-that is so as to restrict their production to the demand within their own selected area commencing with their neighbourhood and never extending beyond their province except in so far as they are called upon by other provinces to meet the latters demand.

TO AVOID SURPLUS PRODUCTION

5 In order to avoid surplus production, producers may restrict their operations only to those spinners who solely depend upon spinning for their daily bread for part of the year or the whole of it. Branches and other bodies shall maintain an accurate register of all the spinners and other artisans employed by them and shall deal directly with them. In order to ensure the use of the wages for clothing and food a part or the whole of them may be paid in kind, i. e., khadi for their necessaries of life.

6. In order to avoid overlapping undue competitions or duplication of expenses, where there are more khadi producing organisations than one, the area of the operation of each shall be previously defined. Private certified producers or sellers will not be encouraged by the Association. Among those that are already those only who will work strictly under the same rules that govern the association branches and take all risks without any prospect of recouping themselves from the association will have their certificates renewed on the strict understanding that any breach of the rules that may be laid down from time to time or instructions given will involve automatic withdrawal or their certificates.

TO MEET CITIES' DEMANDS

7. It should be understood that it is the primary and imperative duty of all organisations working under the association to promote the sceheme of self sufficing khadi, production of khadi for meeting the demand of cities or of khadi wearers outside cities who do not spin for themselves is a secondary or supplementary duty. No organisation will be considered bound to produce or sell such khadi.

NEW MEMBERS

Resignations received from Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Seth Ranchhodlal Amritlal and Sjt. Manilal Kothari were accepted and Sjt. Shrikrishnadas Jajoo and Babu Gopabandhu Choudhari were elected members of the Council.—A. P.

Our Indore Letter

DIFFUSION OF HINDU CULTURE

Nagpur Professor Explains Mission Of Maratha Empire

(From Our Correspondent).
INDORE, Oct. 17.

That the mission of the Maratha Empire was the diffusion of Hindu culture and the restoration of the Hindu religion to its pristine glory was the view expressed by Prof. Pendse of Nagpur in the course of a lecture on the subject delivered under the auspices of the Marathi Sahitya Sabha.

The founders of the Maratha Empire, from Shivaji onwards, he said, were not inspired in the conception of this ideal, by a spirit of intolerance or bigotry but by mutual tolerance and understanding of other faiths.

Prizes were distributed at the end of the lecture by the Maharaja Holkar to authors and poets in Marathi in the Holkar State.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

The preparation of electoral rolls for the newly constituted Legislative Council, which will meet on the 26th February next, is stated to have been taken in hand. Elections will be held towards the end of January.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING

On a charge of cheating the local branch of the Remington Typewriter Company, one Rustom of Bikaner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the Magistrate of Indore. The case for prosecution was that the accused, posing himself as the secretary of an enquiry committee of Datia, obtained on false pretences 2 portable typewriters.

HARIJAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN C. P.

Nagpur Mill Workers To Present Case Before The Textile Tariff Board

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

It has been proposed to hold a political conference of the Harijans of the Central Provinces in the month of December to decide the rights of the Harijans and formulate a scheme to protect their rights under the new constitution.

WORKERS CONFERENCE.

The Council of Representatives of the Nagpur Textile Union at its meeting held on Monday last under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Ruiker resolved to hold the All-India Textile Workers Conference at Nagpur in December next with a view to secure restoration of wage-cuts, to protest against rationalisation and to consider various other grievances of the textile workers. The Council further resolved to place the case of the textile workers before the Tariff Board and a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare a memorandum to be submitted to the Board.

PROTECTION OF NAGPUR'S MONUMENTS

The All-India Maratha Educational Conference at its meeting held on Saturday and Sunday last resolved to request the local Government to declare Nagarkhana Darvaja with its compound an archaeological monument and take it under the Archaeological Department.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. A. Sen, Professor, City College, Nagpur, and Convener of the Exhibition Sub-Committee of the 11th All-India Educational Conference has requested all the Education Departments of the British Indian provinces and the major Indian States, as also the different Universities to send exhibits consisting of maps, charts, diagrams, etc. for the All-India Educational Exhibition to be held at Nagpur during the Christmas week.

RANI OF JHANSI CENTENARY.

The centenary of Shrimati Maharani Lakshmibai of Jhansi will be celebrated on the 21st and 22nd October at Nagpur.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The fifth session of the Federation of Recognized Educational Institutions, C. P. and Berar will be held at Nagpur on 31st October and 1st November. Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Principal, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, will deliver the inaugural address.

OPPOSITION TO IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Several speakers, at a public meeting held on Thursday last, under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra," asserted that the opinions expressed in favour of the Improvement Trust and the Kanhan water-supply scheme at an informal meeting, did not represent the majority view of the citizens. The meeting passed resolutions urging that the Improvement Trust and the Kanhan scheme should not be taken up in hand at present.

VETERINARY RESEARCH

One Veterinary Investigating Officer and 11 qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have undertaken Goat Virus investigation on an extensive scale in the Saugor district. The team visited 160 villages in the district and as many as 40,000 heads of cattle received protective inoculation with Goat Virus method against the disease. The cost of inoculation comes to only 10 animals for an anna.

SHIKAR INCIDENT

A Basim report states that while some shikaris had gone to a village near about Basim, while shooting, they accidentally wounded a young girl.

Women Must Follow In Footsteps Of Congress

"Reforms Are New Make Of Shoe Which Still Pinches," Says Mrs. Cousins

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Presiding over the 10th annual session of Madras Constituency of All-India Women's Conference Mrs. Cousins said:

We women who have extended our mothering influence beyond the realm of the four walls of our homes to public affairs have done so because we find that the great subjects of health, education, the status of women economically, politically, religiously, legally, the freedom of the country, interpenetrate our lives in the home, help or hinder us in our great vocation of mothering the race and living out our own individual lives happily and valuably.

TRIBUTE TO MADRAS

When I sent out the first letter inviting people to co-operate in a joint effort to improve our Indian condition I think my only claim to praise was that I was courageous enough to risk failure in seeking to rally women to unite and to travel to a central place to discuss matters pertaining to their own interests without coming in the wake of some gathering of menfolk. That act of courage has been nobly upheld. Through the conferences of these ten years the awakened womanhood of India has been woven by the shuttle of trains back and forth through this vast country into a single khaddar fabric. The women of the country know one another, they honour one another, they think things out together, they follow leadership, they initiate new schemes such as the Home Science College, the Mysore Five Year Plan, the memorandum on Women's status in the new constitution, legislation for the abolition of child marriage, for equal rights of inheritance, health measures, and labour reforms. All these things have grown out of the seed set in the fertile soil of Madras, where there has always been social, communal and educational unity between the women of this city, and where men have honoured their women by doing what women pointed out to be necessary steps in national progress.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

As an assembly of Madras city women we are proud that our Madras city is giving primary compulsory education to every boy and girl in the city. But we want improvement in the education itself, more alighnment of it to the lives and homes of the children, more balance of training for the hand and the heart with the training of the head. We also want facilities for teaching Hindi as it is the language which is known to three quarters of the people of India. South India alone cannot speak with the rest of India. Therefore it is imperative that the teaching of Hindi should be permitted and financially aided in all these schools of Madras city and thus become the model for the whole Presidency. We women are for unity therefore for unity of language also everything shows that Hindi is the most natural, the most easily acquired language for our people, and especially for our women to learn as a service towards national unity.

Alas while we view the condition of primary education here with certain satisfaction, the passage of ten years is a failure in liquidating the illiteracy of the country, for the rate of India's literacy is still not 10 per cent. Such a figure makes one almost despair. A visit to the Indian states of Travancore and Cochin hearten one up, so determined are the people there to have education as their birthright apart altogether from its connection with employment. I found that 70 per cent of the girls of Cochin are going to school. If literacy has become practical for the people of Kerala, why cannot it be so for the people of the Madras Presidency? Is it because the Government spends only 5 per cent of its total revenue on education? But apart from that if only each person who can read or write would teach 13 other people to do so the burden of illiteracy would be removed within ten years. Those who have had the advantage of literacy have not sufficiently taken to heart their responsibility to share their knowledge with others as a sacred trust.

SARDA ACT

Of course the question of Child Marriage is connected with ill-health and infantile mortality. The Sarda Bill was passed largely by the agitation of our Women's Conferences for some such legislation. It is only a step towards our ideals and even as such it has not had the full enforcement of the authorities throughout the country. We shall not cease agitating and doing propaganda till the age of mrriage is raised both by law nd custom and an interpretation of religion more consistent with the spirit than the latter the spirit of mother nature's laws of good health and humaneness.

Concluding she referred to women's attitude towards their country. The new constitution imposed on India is a new make of shoe but it still pinches. How are we women going to walk in it? Just as the Nationalist organisation the Congress is going to do. Use it as best as we can under protest to exhibit and remove its inadequacies and injustices, and at all steps to practise all the duties and technique of citizenship.—A.P.

"We Shall Be Free Before We Quit This World"

Nariman Urges Madras Youths To Give Their Spare Time To Country's Service

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Despite inclement weather the Congress House was full to overflowing when Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, addressed the youths of Madras on Thursday last, Mr. K. Bashyam presiding.

Mr. Nariman prefaced his remarks by saying that he was sorry to hear that in Madras there were several parties and groups such as Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Brahmin, Non-Brahmin and what not. He was sure that whatever might be the classification, the youths all over the country formed a class by themselves. They were a separate entity altogether. They had an important role to play in the future. They had a mission in life and it was upto them to carry it out without leading a selfish and what might be called an animal life. From the speaker's own personal experience of and contact with youths and their organisations all over the country, he had no hesitation in saying that the youths of the city were as good as or better than youths of any other country. The present system of education and foreign domination were responsible for the slavish mentality that existed.

YOUTH'S RESPONSIBILITY

The speaker urged the youths to get rid of inferiority complex. They according to ancient traditions belonged to a race which was far superior to any other race. They must realise that beyond their homes, they had a responsibility and duty to discharge. They must do some sort of service, national or civic service.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the youth movement in China, Japan, Britain, Germany, etc. and pointed out that it was the youth of those countries that solved the problems of their respective countries. It was open to the youths of India to go and do likewise. For this there ought to be national awakening of the youths' conscience. In days gone by, India had attained a high state of civilisation when most of other countries were in a state of barbarism. There were flourishing universities at Nalanda and other places but now the condition was such that sons of India had to be sent to Oxford and Cambridge for studies.

Distress in India, continued Mr. Nariman, was most keenly felt in rural parts where people were subjected to untold privations. How long were they going to tolerate this? It was the duty of the youths to bring about a better state of affairs. The speaker endorsed the appeal made by the President for National service. The National Congress the only organisation in the country was doing a great deal; but it could not have paid workers. The speaker would not call upon the youths to give up their schools and colleges. It would be a difficult thing to do. But they must be prepared to do so, when the time came.

YOUTH'S DUTY

Let the youths select their own service. There was far too much of illiteracy in the land and let them try their best to banish it. Instead of wasting their time at the cinemas and club house, let them once a week or twice do some service. With a view to achieving this he exhorted the youths to form some sort of organisation, active national organisation and with that organisation, let them remove illiteracy and bring about a better state of affairs in sanitation, etc.

"If this is followed," concluded Mr. Nariman, "we shall soon reach the goal for which you and I have been aspiring. I am positive it is a misfortune that we have been born as slaves but we shall be free before we quit this world."—A.P.

BUS SERVICE IN NIZAM'S STATE

Govt. Benefits To Extent Of Nearly Three Lakhs

HYDERABAD (Dn.), By Mail.

Not the least of the many-sided developments, which have been a feature of the administration of the State in recent years, is the institution by the Government three years ago of an experimental Bus Service, under the aegis of the Nizam's State Railway, and its rapid expansion in this short space of time.

In the course of his speech, in presenting the Budget estimates for the year ending October, 1936, Sir Akbari Hydari, the Finance Member, dwelt on this aspect of the transport problem in the State, in the course of which he said:

"There is a provision of Rs. 18.96 lakhs for the expansion of the Road Mechanical Transport Services in which Hyderabad has been, it is believed, a pioneer in linking Motor and Railway Transport under the same agency."

Sir Akbar went on to point out that the total Capital Expenditure for this service from 1932 when it was inaugurated, till the end of September 1935, was Rs. 21.11 lakhs, while the net earnings was approximately Rs. 6 lakhs; which meant, after allocating Rs. 3.10 lakhs for depreciation, an income of Rs. 2.82 lakhs n the State revenues, instead of to private monopolists.

BETTER MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

Sir Akbar added that at the same time the inauguration of this Service had helped to provide the public with a more regular, cheaper and safer means of transport, besides establishing feeder services in the districts for bringing traffic to the Railway. In addition, a small Suburban Service is being operated in the Hyderabad City and Secunderabad over areas not served by suburban trains.

The fresh allocation, it is understood, will be utilised to extend the existing service to districts which have hitherto been served by private agencies, as also to improve the existing service and afford the travelling public greater amenities than have been found possible hitherto.—A.P.

A Secunderabad message says a Delhi Muslim who is alleged to be concerned in a sensational conspiracy for counterfeiting British Indian currency notes was arrested by the Hyderabad Railway Police. Notes and instruments for counterfeiting were recovered from the arrested person, who has been remanded to custody.

'VARSITY FOR ORISSA

Conference's Draft Scheme Released

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

The proceedings of the All-Orissa University Conference Committee held on October 14 with Pandit Nilkantha Das, M.L.A. in the chair, together with the draft scheme prepared by it for a separate University for Orissa are now released for publication. It is proposed to hold a sitting of the committee on November 9 and 10 at Cuttack for recording evidence in regard to the scheme.

The draft scheme proposes that the Orissa University shall primarily be of an affiliating type, confining the teaching aspect only to such subjects as are absolutely necessary for the time being and providing for teaching further subjects as the demand arises. The university shall have jurisdiction over the whole province, such of the states in the Eastern States Agency as may have colleges desiring to affiliate themselves to the University and such of the colleges in the outlaying Oriya tracts whose government or any other authority or authorities concerned desire such affiliation.

AFFILIATING BODIES

Cuttack should be the headquarters of the university with the following institutions affiliated for the present, Ravenshaw College (including law classes), Ravenshaw Girls' High School (intermediate classes), Government Teachers' College, Cuttack, Khallikote College, Berhampore, Raja's Sanskrit College Parlakimedi, and Puri Sanskrit College. It is considered that no separate Sanskrit Association is necessary for Orissa.

The University shall control the admission of students into its courses of study and the committee has come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to convert the Ravenshaw College into a teaching department of the university which shall have its own teaching institutions. It is proposed that the university should undertake teaching in the following subjects though some time might elapse in instituting courses in some of them, such as, mining and metallurgy, marine engineering, physics, applied chemistry, Oriya language, literature, art and culture, Indian history and culture, including archaeology, with special reference to Orissa, English language and literature, history, economics and politics, mathematics, Sanskrit and philosophy.

Chairs may be created in the first instance in the case of applied chemistry, economics and politics, Oriya language and literature and Indian history and culture, including archaeology.

'VARSITY EQUIPMENT

It is estimated that the initial cost, including building for office, lecture halls, library and equipment and books for the library, will be Rs. 3,30,000.

The total annual recurring cost is estimated at Rs 1,66,300 which includes Rs. 1.05,600 under teaching. The Vice-Chancellor's average pay is fixed at Rs. 1.500 per month and that of the Registrar at Rs. 500, while, on the teaching side, the professors' average pay will be Rs. 800 each for four, readers' average pay Rs. 400 each for four, and 16 lecturers at Rs. 250 per mensem.—A.P.

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors will be held at Madras on Monday, November 11, 1935, and the succeeding days.

Italian V. British Imperialism

Journalist Analyses Main Issue In The Italo-Abyssinian War

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The Foreign Editor of the "Sunday Referee" gives the following reading of the important developments in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, in its latest issue:—

"My articles, written (in 1927) after a tour of investigation in Italy envisaged the Fascist threat to British Imperial interests in North-East Africa and the possibility of a European conflict arising therefrom.

'CANNOT GET AWAY WITH IT.'

"Now we are rapidly driving towards this situation; but I am not making merry over it. On the contrary, I believe that this country is facing one of the gravest decisions in its history. The decision may have already been made. It emerges from the question as to what Britain will do in the event of a failure to induce the League Powers effectively to apply the penalties laid down in the Covenant. My own opinion is that League or no League, Britain will not allow Italian Fascism to get away with it.....

SANCTIONS MEAN WAR.

"And what of sanctions in the immediate Abyssinian affair? Nothing can be certain; but it is my opinion, in spite of the agreement of France, there will be no effective operation of sanctions.....

"Collectivity has ceased to exist; and sanctions applied by one or two countries mean war. This is what was meant by Mussolini when he threatened a fortnight ago to play a trump card. He pressed France to ask for the guarantees which Britain declined to give. From that moment the Franco-British front was broken...

ABYSSINIAN INTEGRITY ABANDONED.

"The issue, then, is between Britain and Italy. There is no question of defending Abyssinian integrity, for that was abandoned in the control recommendations made ten days ago by the Committee of Five. The statements of Signor Suvich, Mussolini's mouthpiece, as to the cause of the opening of Italian operations thus retain the colour of truth.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

"In a nutshell the dispute lies between Italy's demand for expansion and Britain's concern for Imperial Security.

"If in the meantime, there is no agreement between Mussolini and White Hall, the test of collective security will come. I cannot see it emerge successfully from the test. In spite of the reported decisions of the French Cabinet, M. Laval is determined to keep France neutral."—United Press.

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When Repression Begins Innocent Are Not Safe

OPPOSITION LEADER ATTACKS S. E. P. BILL

In Times Of Panic Govt. Lose Their Heads And Bring About Reign Of Terror, Says Rao Bahadur Kale

Opposing the third reading of the Special Emergency Powers Bill Rao Bahadur Kale, Leader of the Opposition, said:—

It is my painful duty to oppose, on behalf of those who agree with me, the third reading of the Bill. In my speech on the first reading, I had raised three or four points to which I got no reply either from the Hon. Home Member or any of his supporters. I maintain that no case or an emergency is made out to justify the enactment of a measure with drastic powers in the hands of the Executive. I also maintain that the present ordinary law is adequate enough to deal with movements involving violence. I further maintain that repression is no remedy to cure the present ills, although it may check the symptoms upto a certain extent. What is necessary is to find out the root causes of the present discontent and unrest and apply the right remedies. To none of these points, I got a satisfactory reply from Government. It is my belief that measures like the present one create an atmosphere quite opposite to that which is necessary for the inauguration of Reforms such as they are. It is also my fear that such measures are arbitrarily used not only to crush the violent movements but also to suppress the spirit of nationalism in this country.

SHADOWY CONCESSION.

Sir, the Rubicon is now crossed and Government in their wisdom and sure of the strength behind them, have chosen to treat with contempt the Opposition by refusing to accept any of its amendments of substance. We are aware that the life of the Bill is now restricted to a period of three years and that the Communist, Terrorist and Civil Disobedience movements are now mentioned in the preamble. But the last provision does not in law restrict in any way the scope of the penal sections of the Bill to those movements inasmuch as all the clauses of the Bill are in their language general and do not restrict the scope of the Bill. A few apparent concessions have no doubt been made; but they do not materially affect the provisions of the Bill and they were made evidently more with a view to keep the habitual supporters of Government in good humour than with a desire to meet the wishes of the Opposition. These concessions in fact are more shadowy than real. Even if the Bill had been, as originally intended, made permanent, there was nothing to prevent the future Government and Legislature to secure its repeal. The three movements against which the Bill professes to aim, are only mentioned in the preamble but not defined; therefore, the freedom of every citizen is left entirely to the mercy of the Executive.

Prof. Dicey, an eminent authority on Constitutional Law, has said in one of his famous books that "whenever there is discretion, there is room for arbitrariness and that in a republic no less than under a monarchy discretionary authority on the part of the Government must mean insecurity for legal freedom on the part of its subjects." If a still more recent authority is needed, I might refer to the present Lord Chief Justice of England Lord Hewert. In his recent book he has emphasised the great dangers to the rights of the subjects by the tendency of the bureaucracy to arrogate to themselves legislative powers in the shape of rules and bye-laws to a statute and of barring the jurisdiction of courts and of usurping it.

REIGN OF TERROR.

We are told, Sir, with almost pathetic simplicity quite worthy of a paternal Government: "Why need the innocent men fear? Honest men need not walk in fear of these repressive measures; they are meant only to punish the wicked and they will be used only to punish the wicked. Let the virtuous men go about as usual in the exercise of their work." We wish, sir, that this idyllic picture were true in India and elsewhere. A bad law once passed is not always used against the bad. In times of panic to which all alien Governments are unfortunately far too liable, in times of panic, caused it may be by very slight incidents, we have known Governments lose their heads. We have known a reign of terror being brought about; we have known the best, the noblest Indians, the highest characters amongst us, brought under suspicion, standing in hourly dread of the visitations of the Criminal Investigation Department.

I tell you, sir, that when Government undertake a repressive policy, the innocent are not safe. Men like those of us who have opposed this Bill, would not be considered innocent. The innocent man then is he who forswears politics, who takes no part in the public movements of the times, who retires into his house, mumbles his prayers, pays his taxes and salaams all the Government officials. The man who interferes in politics, the man who addresses a public meeting, the man who goes about collecting money for a public purpose, becomes a suspect. We, therefore, say that the possession in the hands of the Executive of powers of this drastic nature will hurt not only the wicked. It will hurt the good as well as the bad and there will be such a lowering of public spirit, there will be such a lowering of the political tone in the country that all your talk of responsible Government will be a mere mockery.

HOW WIND BLOWS.

Sir, the division on the first reading of the Bill makes interesting reading. We were defeated by 17 votes. If you eliminate 16 officials and 7 non-official Europeans who are for all practical purposes, an unofficial part of Government, we would have carried the opposition to the Bill by 6 votes. Among the 6 non-European nominated members, as many as 3 voted against the Bill. Among the elected, you will find, sir, that the communities were sharply divided. Three Parsis voted for and 2 against the Bill. Ten Mahomedans of whom 6 were from Sind went with Government as against 5 on the popular side. In the non-Brahmin group, 9 voted with Government while 7 voted against. Among the other Hindus, 19 sided with the Opposition and only one, Rao Saheb B G Desai, went into Government lobby. Among the 30 non-official Indians who voted with Government, it may be pointed out that nearly half a dozen are Government or Assistant Government Prosecutors or Government Pleaders and two have their estates under the management of one of the Government Assistant Whips. If, therefore, you eliminate the vote., official and practically official, you will find that a great majority of the Hon. Members was against the Bill.

During the second reading of the Bill, we did what we could to secure its modification in a reasonable manner so as to reduce the rigours of its provisions. But Government mercilessly employed their majority to crush all opposition and have maintained an unbending front.

IN GOOD COMPANY.

Well, sir we have done what we considered to be our solemn duty. What is now the next step that is permissible for us to take? We have searched the past records of the Legislatures and we have found that we were by no means the first, as we shall assuredly not be the last, in receiving the treatment which Government have given us on this occasion. In 1901, Sir Pherozshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale fought hard against the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill; and they found that the then Government was as unresponsive and callous to the voice of public opinion as the present Government is. Thereupon they and three others withdrew from the Bombay Legislative Council as a protest against the attitude of Government. We propose on this occasion to follow the example of Mehta and Gokhale and beg to withdraw ourselves from the Council and dissociate ourselves from any further part in the discussion of the Bill.

Our Baroda Letter

POTASH EXPLOSION IN BARODA

One Dead And Several Injured

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 17.

Further details are now available of explosion that occurred on Monday, the 14th inst on the Sursagar Road resulting in serious consequences.

It appears that a Harijan woman named Bai Sada and her husband Hira Lakha were coming from Padra in the morning with an explosive substance suspected to be potash. While they were lowering the gunny bag it suddenly fell and the substance exploded resulting in serious injuries to both the persons. A beggar woman standing-by also received serious injuries. Two persons died and the third expired in hospital. One Waman Gopal Joshi passing was also injured and he was removed to hospital.

Persons who were eye-witness to the scene state that at the time of the explosion there was a column of smoke and passers-by were hurt by small stones hurled out by the explosions.

DEMANDS FOR WIDER POWERS.

In the latest issue of the "Prajamandal" the organisers of the Baroda State Prajamandal urge the people to put forth the following demands at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations:—

(1) Wider scope for the State Legislative Assembly through direct election, budget discussion, greater percentage of popular representation, stopping of surplus budget system, sanction of assembly for every law, retaining of the veto power to His Highness, (2) elected presidents for local self-Government institutions; (3) effective measures to relieve rural indebtedness; (4) 35 per cent reduction in land revenues; (5) income-tax on persons whose income exceeds Rs. 1,500 etc., etc.

MANAGEMENT OF TEMPLES.

The latest issue of the State Gazette, publishes rules regarding the management of temples in Beyt in Okhamandal district.

A committee of seven representative of all interests, with the head of the Ecclesiastical Department as its President, has been appointed to look after the management of the temples "specified" in the notification. A paid manager is to be appointed to look after the management of all the temples and to act as secretary to the committee. All the members of the committee are to be Hindus and the manager to be of "Vaisnava" Faith. The committee will look after (1) accounts, (2) religious principles and (3) management of the temples.

Every temple will have its own independent management. The president of the committee will be empowered to prohibit execution of any resolution which is deemed contrary to the intrests of the temple or Government procedure and he is to report the matter to the Government.

NO ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held last night under the auspices of the Lahore Socialist Party in Municipal Garden outside the Delhi Gate Mr. Mangal Das presided.

Mr. Mubarik Sagar in the course of his speech referred to the present economic boycott movement between the Hindus and Muslims and said that if this movement was not checked immediately, it would result in a Hindu-Muslim clash. He said it was not practicable that the Hindu and the Muslim should boycott each other. Those who were preaching economic boycott were playing into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Mohan Lal who was the next speaker referred to the bad condition of the peasants and workers and said that the economic boycott movement was doing great harm to the peasants and labourers and a few capitalists were gaining from this movement. He strongly appealed to the public to realise their mistake and to end the boycott movement without any further delay.—United Press.

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'DON'T RUN AWAY FROM FIGHT'

Hindu Mission President's Advice To Ambedkar

Swami Satyananda, President, Hindu Mission sent the following for publication:—

The resolution of the Bombay Depressed Classes Conference and the utterances of its President Dr. Ambedkar, exhorting the depressed classes to run away from Hinduism, cannot be treated by the Hindu community with the usual characteristic indifference and philosophic calmness. This is perhaps the first time in recent years that a prominent leader of all-India fame has taken an axe to cut down the branches of the ancient society. Dr. Ambedkar must have been in a temporary fit of anger when he went so far as to suggest this action.

I am one working for the depressed classes for the last twelve years. At times I too become absolutely hopeless and helpless. But this cannot justify such unwise effusion of feeling. I can understand him when he declares war against the caste system or when he rebels against orthodoxy, but this time I should say he has gone out of his way. Instead of fighting for freedom, he would advice his people to run away from India and settle somewhere outside.

MEDICINE WORSE THAN DISEASE.

Another religion in place of Hinduism is not a cure for the disease of untouchability. Here the medicine prescribed is worse than the disease itself. Religion should not be so lightly treated and religion should not be made responsible for this social evil. There are sects in Hinduism such as the Brahmos, Arya Samajists, Sikhs, Buddhists, etc., who do not care for caste and treat every man and woman of their sect as an equal. If Dr. Ambedkar wants equality in society, it is open to him to join any of these sects. Then again, the very Sanatanist society to which the depressed classes belong is fast moving on the path which will in no time bring the desired state of things in that socciety.

PATIENCE!

Dr. Ambedkar is one of our best friends in matters of social reform and it is most unfortunate that he has lost his patience and his nerve. The change of heart of the orthodox section of the society is no longer a distant thing; a little more patience and a little more sacrifice and suffering are all that is necessary for the success.

It is most unfortunate that there are Hindus who are still indifferent to the urgent problems of social reforms. It is their persistence in time-worn prejudices, that is responsible for the situation. To them I can say this much that if they wish to save themselves they must destroy untouchability and in their anxiety to save untouchability they are destroying themselves.

Our Indore Letter

FUTURE OF INDORE-MALWA MILLS

Special Meeting To Be Convened In Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (By Mail.)

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indore Malwa United Mills, specially convened to consider the question of the future management of the Mills and other allied matters, it was resolved that, in compliance with the requisition of certain Bombay shareholders the appointment of a committee of shareholders to examine the accounts of the Mill to determine the liability of the ex-Agents, be considered at a special meeting in Bombay on November 25. The Managing Agents—Govindram Seksaria, who had specially come from Bombay, promised to inquire into the allegations of the sale of mill-products at low rates. Important decisions involving the future policy and management are expected to be reached at the Bombay meeting.

CONSTABLE PILFERS RAZOR.

A police constable of Indore, who figures as an accused in a theft case, has been hauled up before the Magistrate, Indore, to stand his trial under Sec. 379 I. P. C. A cycle and a razor from a hair-cutting saloon are some of the articles pilfered while on duty and recovered from his possession following a search of his house by the Sub-Inspector of Pardeshipura police station.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS ON SEX HORMONES

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

In his report to the 16th Assembly of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General in the chapter on Health questions, gives an account of the Conference of Experts on Sex Hormones held in July last in London under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Dale.

The work of the Conference consisted in revising the decisions taken in 1932 upon the female hormone, with a view to adapting them to the progress of technique and in establishing, if possible, international standards and units for the male hormone, and for the hormone contained in the 'corpus Luteum'.

In respect of the female oestrus-producing hormone, it was found necessary to establish a new international benzoate standard, to permit of the titration of the very active new preparations now on the market derived from benzoic acid. The Conference, with a view to constituting a stock of this standard, secured the generous assistance of the laboratories at Amsterdam, Danzig, Paris and Toronto. The standard of the hydroxy-ketonic form, adopted in 1932, is still valid. The two standards will be kept and distributed by the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London. For the male hormones, the Conference chose as the international standard androsterone the substance recently isolated in crystallised form which contains the hormones in a state of chemical purity. The laboratories of Amsterdam, Basle and Danzig have promised to supply the quantities of androsterone necessary for the constitution of a stock of the standard substance. The unit adopted corresponds to the biological action produced by 0.1 milligramme of androsterone. The Conference has also fixed the conditions in which the biological titration of this substance should be effected. The progestational hormone of the corpus luteum can also now be obtained in a crystallised form, and a given weight of the pure substances has accordingly been chosen as an international standard, the unit being defined as the specific action exercised by one milligramme of this substance. The stocking and distribution of the male and progestational hormones has been entrusted to the Hampstead Institute.—A. P.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

on Mr. Baldwin the policy of isolation and heavy armaments for Great Britain. They speculate an easy Conservative victory at the poll, more or less, on this basis, that all supporters of universal peace who formerly used to put their faith in the Labour Party will now automatically vote for Mr. Baldwin's National Government in order to strengthen Britain's position and policy in the League of Nations. Those who are for isolation and heavy armaments will also vote for Conservative candidates, but of the diehard type. Thus an easy Conservative victory is predicted and an early general election is demanded.

The Other Side

But there is another side to the question. There are many shrewd observers, who differ from this point of view. They consider that the present moment is unfavourable for Mr. Baldwin's Government. On account of the war scare and the danger even to commercial ships in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, a set-back is given to commercial and industrial progress. With the war atmosphere, the prices of several raw materials and commodities are rising, and though such a rise was expected to give a better tone to industrial investments and banking finance, the industrial stocks are falling very considerably in value on account of the fear of a serious European war. The uncertain and double dealing attitude of France at Geneva is largely responsible for this fear of a possible European conflict. A general election now may, therefore, lose for Mr. Baldwin quite a million vote among the stock-owning middle class population. Similarly, the unemployed workers still feel that Mr. Baldwin's Government has failed to do anything for them, and is now talking about Italy and Abyssinia in order to take away the public mind from the unemployed. If this feeling is endangered during the general election, it may easily mean a loss of about two million votes.

Ministers, Suspect

At the same time, the followers of peace and the League of Nations are not quite sure of the loyalty and sincerity of the present National Government. This section of the British public is prepared to trust Mr. Baldwin for what he says, but it cannot trust men like Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Hoare and several leading Cabinet Ministers, who are suspected to use the present international crisis for their imperialist motives. The average pacifist and believer in the League of Nations in Great Britain would sooner trust a Labour Government to carry out the League policy whole-heartedly than trust a Tory Government, who, for the time being, may profess loyalty to the League. The Communists and militant sections in the Labour Movement are carrying on an intense crusade against the Baldwin Government and they believe that the defeat of the present Government is a necessary condition for vigorous application of Sanctions at Geneva for genuine preservation of the independence of Abyssinia and for enforcing peace and disarmament in the world.

Baldwin Watching

Mr. Baldwin personally does not appear to be an enthusiastic believer in the November election. However, he keeps the preparation for it ready. In a disturbed and uncertain atmosphere anything may turn up and some sudden event may induce Mr. Baldwin to ask for the nation's support at a general election. He would then be ready to announce one forthwith. However, if the situation does not warrant an election speculation none of Mr. Baldwin's preparations are such as to compel him to have a general election this year, and he may go on delaying it. If the Abyssinian counter-offensive were to develop quickly the application of Sanctions by the League would not only be effective but may become a loophole and an excuse for Mussolini to stop his murderous war. In such an event, Mr. Stanley Baldwin will surely delay the general election and come out a little later, as a conquering hero, who stopped a world war. Incidently, it will be remembered that the last time that a national emergency was exploited for party advantage, was at the General Election of 1900, when the course taken was successful for the moment. It soon became plain, however, that the country did not approve of the tactics that had been adopted. From the morrow of the election, the Conservative Party lost ground in the constituencies, and at the subsequent General Election met with the heaviest defeat in its modern history. Mr. Baldwin being fully aware of all these circumstances, it is considered doubtful whether he would plunge the country into an immediate election at the height of the crisis.

Greek Coup d'etat

Another great domestic event in Britain is the birth of a royal Prince, the first son of the Duke of Kent and the first male grandchild of the King, entitled to ascend the Throne of England in priority to the two sons of Princess Mary. Just now this event is associated with a political upheaval in Europe namely, the monarchist "coup d'etat" in Greece. When this Anglo-Greek wedding took place last year, it was expected in many political circles that this connection with the British Royalty will immensely help the fallen monarchy of Greece and might bring about its ultimate restoration. We saw the fall and flight of Venezelos and the gathering strength of monarchist vote in the Greek Parliament. Now comes the definite news of the overthrow of all republican ministers and the advent of a strong military monarchist government in Greece. There are various reasons including the recent divorce proceedings which may induce the heir to the throne to decline to return to Greece and in that case, his younger brother, who is the father of the Duchess of Kent will go to Greece. Thus the Royal baby born this week at 3, Belgrave Square, will become the grandson of two Kings and though he will be seventh in his title to the throne of England, he would be the third in his title to the throne of Greece. Whatever happens a restored monarchy in Greece would mean the strengthening of the position of Great Britain in the Balkan regions and a check against Italy.

CONGRESS JUBILEE SESSION

U. P. Leader's Interesting Suggestions

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, October 19.

Interestng suggestions have been received for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress in a fitting manner.

Mr. Pearaylal Sharma, a prominent Congressman of U. P. in a press statement says that a special session of the Congress should be called wherein the Golden Jubilee of the Congress should be celebrated.

INVITE LIBERALS ALSO

He suggests that all the ex-Presidents of the Congress and even the Liberal leaders who were sometime Congressmen should be invited. In this manner there should be a gathering of about five lakhs in Delhi. He also suggests an exhibition of India's art and literature.

GANDHIJI'S DURBAR?

Another Congress leader suggested the holding of a Durbar under the Presidentship of Gandhiji and sanads and certificates be distributed to those who participated in India's struggle for freedom.

Girl Identifies Alleged Criminals

BHOPAL, October 20.

It is reported that a young Hindu village woman, while she was out to fetch water from a well, was waylaid by some 'goondas', who after assaulting her criminally, ran away on their cycles.

The matter was reported to the police, and after a vigorous investigation, the police have succeeded in arresting the 'goondas', several of whom have since been identified by the girl.—United Press.

YEAR OF CALM IN PUNJAB

Province Was Free From Subversive Movements, Says Police Report

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"These two years (1933 and 1934) taken together constitute indeed a period of quietude almost unexampled in the recent history of the province. In the early part of the summer communal excitement in the Kapurthala State led to a certain restlessness in the neighbouring districts of the Punjab, and towards the end of the year the anti-Mahmadi campaign of the Ahrars necessitated the taking of precautions in Gurdaspur. These incidents did not, however, seriously disturb the general calm, which continued well into the present year. Relieved from the distractions entailed by political unrest the Punjab Police have been able during the last two years to concentrate on the prevention and detection of ordinary crime, with results that are apparent in the statistic appended to the present report."

These observations are contained in the Government review of the report on the Administration of the Police in the Punjab for the year 1934. The figures for the year under report were not quite as satisfactory as that of the preceding year. The remarkably low figures of 1933 were due in large measure to the favourable agricultural conditions which resulted from an excellent season. The rains of 1934 were less abundant, so that there was not the drop in crime due to the pre-occupation of the population in agricultural operations which had marked the summer months of the earlier year.

DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT

Referring to the volume of crime during 1934, the report says that though slightly higher than that of 1933 it still shows a definite improvement over those of earlier years. There was a marked diminution in the more serious type of crime, whereby the state of crime and the success attained by the forces of law and order can be most fairly and surely judged. Very noticeable improvement was shown under the heads, dacoities, robberies and burglaries. So far as dacoity is concerned the figures for the year under report were the lowest since 1920 with the exception of the year 1929 and 1930. The number of burglary cases was likewise less than in any year in the last decade with the exception of 1929 and 1933. The number of robberies during the year was considerably less than that of 1933, which has already been mentioned as a year with an unusually low crime record The figures of rioting cases also provide occasion for satisfaction, showing as they do a steady decrease from 1931 onwards. It is rather unfortunate that the last two years should have seen a definite increase in the number of assaults on public servants other than police officers. A large proportion of these were on bailiffs executing civil court decrees and are to be ascribed to economic conditions. In contrast to this there was a decided fall in the number of assaults on police officers, which may be taken as indicating a gradual fading of the general spirit of law-less which was engendered by the civil disobedience movement. The satisfaction felt in regard to the general state of crime is, however, tampered by the figures relating to murders. The number of murders committed in 1934 was 875, which represents an increase of over 25 per cent on that of ten years ago.

SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN

A systematic campaign for tracking out perpetrators of violent crime and bringing them to book was organised in the Ferozepur district, which has earned the unenviable reputation of being the worst criminal charge of the province, and special additional police was deputed for the purpose. The special staff in co-operation with the district police and in some cases with parties of villagers, succeeded during the year in arresting no less than 109 outlaws. Sixteen other notorious criminals were killed in encounters with the police.

The report further deals with the accidents occasioned by motor vehicles. Most of these accidents are caused by public vehicles plying for hire. During the year under review as many as 33 per cent of the fatal accidents were caused by the drivers of public vehicles, a fact which tends clearly to prove that in the case of public vehicles there is still much unskilled and careless driving.

GENERAL TRANQUILLITY

Concluding the report says that the general tranquillity of the province during the year was the result of a variety of causes but far its freedom from any manifestations of terrorist activity the Criminal Investigation Department is entitled to claim the main credit. It would be wrong to suppose that the menace of terrorism has been wholly removed or that there can be any relaxation of precautions. The maintenance of a watch against terrorism and against the introduction into the Punjab of Subversive communism is likely to remain an important part of the duties of the Department for a considerable time to come.

The determination of the Inspector-General and his officers to maintain the high standard of discipline of the Punjab Police is reflected in the figures in the report where it is mentioned that no less than 175 officers and men were dismissed during the year, while 620 others received minor departmental punishments.—A.P.

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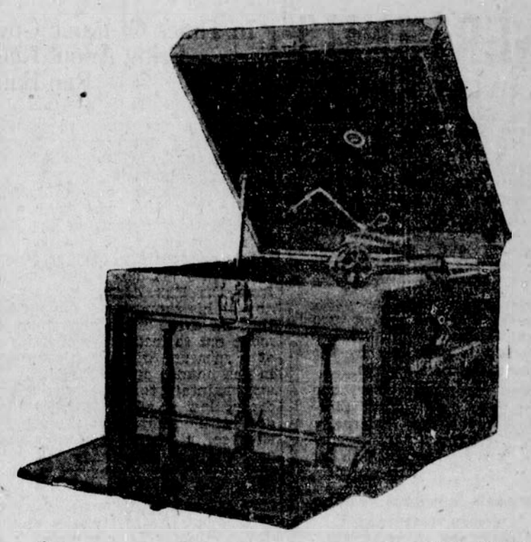

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MATTER OF PRIDE FOR GUJERAT

Mrs. Rambha Gandhi On 'Garba' Dance

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Mahila Garba Mandal of Chittaranjan Avenue celebrated the Sharad Utsav on Monday October 14 at the premises of the Bombay Club.

A large number of Gujerati ladies and girls had assembled and for the occasion several Garba dances were arranged in which many young girls took part. Smt. Devika Bahen presented Brass dishes to the various girls who participated in the Garba dance and Sjt. Anandjibhai distributed Lothas to the members of the Mahila Garba Mandal.

Smt. Rambha Bahen Gandhi presided over the occasion and delivered a suitable speech. She laid stress on the importance of Garba in the social life of Gujerat, and remarked that it was a matter of pride for Gujerat that "Garba dance" was receiving increasing appreciation from the other provinces including Bengal where it was distinctly becoming popular, and even in foreign countries.

In order to popularise the Garba the ladies must practise with patience and enthusiasm for then alone they can have real charm, grace and beauty. She was delighted that the Mandal had encouraged the young girls to practise different varieties of Garba so enthusiastically and artistically.

The members dispersed after partaking of refreshments served by the Bombay Club.

JUBBULPORE CIVIC ELECTION SURPRISES

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 20

In the elections of the local Municipal Committee, for which the counting of votes took place on Thursday last, many surprises were in store for the President and the Vice-President of the outgoing Committee, who were defeated by their rivals by an overwhelming majority of votes. Of the elected sitting members of the outgoing Committee, only two could succeed in retaining their seats.

Of the 23 elected seats in the Committee, the local Congress Committee had decided to contest 19, and of these contested seats, the Congress has succeeded in capturing 14, while the remaining 9 seats have been captured by the Independents, of whom four are the Muslims and one Hindu Sabhaite.

At the outset of the elections, 113 candidates had submitted their nomination papers, of which 59 withdrew at the later stage, 3 (Congress) were returned unopposed from three constituencies, while of the remaining 51 candidates, 8 lost their securities on account of not getting one-eighth of the total votes polled in their respective wards.—United Press.

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NIZAM SEES 'JAWANI-ki-HAWA'

Brilliant Opening In Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Deccan) Oct. 19.

"Jawani-ki-Hawa" opened in Hyderabad to-night at 9.30. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad accompanied by Prince Mozam Jah, Princesses, Prime Minister and Ministers graced the cinema with his august presence. The enthusiasm of the public was unparelleled in the history of Indian film exhibition. Anxious public flocked the cinema from 6 p. m. The booking office opened at 7-45 and the entire house was sold within fifteen minutes. Admission was refused to thousands for want of accommodation. The occasion was unique in the history of the film industry as 'Jawani-ki-Hawa has the proud privilege of being the first talkie film to be seen by His Exalted Highness.

South African Letter

Republican Movement Gathering Force

Dr. Malan's Followers Demand Abolition Of Privy Council

JOHANNESBURG (By Mail)

General Hertzog's United National Party is not having a smooth sailing as was expected when fusion was brought out two years ago. Although it is in no danger of losing a general election the trend of political thought conveys the impression that Dr. tion, the trend of political thought conveys the impression that Dr. Malan's Nationalist party is making a strong headway and appealing more to the Boer section of the country. General Smuts and General Hertzog realise the danger as they have seen the waning popularity of their candidates at the bye-elections.

Dr. Malan's followers are enthusiastic depublicans and are demanding a South Arican Governor-General, abolition of the Privy Council, more taxation for the Gold Mines, 10 shillings minimum wage for the labourers and to keep away from the European war. They say that the republican form of government is the only one that would satisfy the aspirations of the South African people.

The Republican movement has startled the fusion leaders and a great discussion is going on in the country on the subject Italy's attitude towards Abyssinia is quoted by the advocates of British Connection as a reason to be under the British Empire. "Why should we sever our connection." said General Smuts in a spech at Parys three day ago," and bid farewell to our godo friends on whom we can rely, and whose help we shall need in the future...It was dangerous for us to break with Britain, to have a republic, when nationalism was spreading in Europe, and we did not know what was happening in Asia"

General Hertzog's previous conviction for the republic in South Africa is referred to in practically all the speeches delivered by the opposition, the followers of Dr. Malan. They declare from the house-tops that fusion of the parties had its birth at Sir Abe Bailey's house at Muisenbarg and that it was a movement of capitalists and imperialists. Criticising General Hertzog's present imperialistic attitude and comparing it with his old vehement enmity to the idea, Dr. Malan who is best orator in South Africa said at Clanwilliam; "General Hertzog was fighting his own reflection in the mirror. The General Hertzog of to-day was at war with the General Hertzog of yesterday."

INDIAN AIRMEN IN AFRICA.

The Indian airmen—Messrs Dalal and Pochkhanawala whose 'plane crashed at Mpika in Northern Rhodesia arrived in Transvaal a fortnight ago and were accorded a hearty reception at the local Patidar Hall by the Transvaal Indian Congress at which Captain Rod Douglas—Johannesburg chief of the De Havalland Company and a well-known Rotarian presided They went to Durban by train last Wednesday and were presented a purse of £72.

At the meeting held for the purpose of presentation and celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday it was at the last moment decided to raise funds for buying a new aeorplane for them so that they may fly back to India and preserve India's prestige in aviation circles. The enthusiasm of the people here to save India's honour is wonderful and £700 have been already collected. It is expected that about £500 will be collected. In Natal and the South African Indian Community will be able to buy a new aeroplane which will cost about £1200. If all plans are successful, they would have already started their flight back to India before this letter is published in the Motherland.

COLOUR BAR IN COURTS.

Colour bar is rampant in South Africa. Even the magistrates cannot escape from its environment. Ridiculous sentences are given to Europeans in cases where natives have been shot or flogged and setting the head alight with paraffin.

The latest case happened at Pietersburg. On Monday last a European was found guilty of pouring paraffin on a native's head and setting it alight. The offender said he was in the habit of "playing" with the native. He was only fined £5 and allowed to pay the fine in monthly instalments of one pound.

Searches And Raids In Calcutta

Excise Department Claims To Have Unearthed Distillery For Manufacture Of Liquor

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The Excise Department under the supervision of the Commissioner simultaneously raided several places in South Calcutta this morning and discovered a distillery for manufacture of liquor in a house in Ballygunge alleged to be occupied by a German.

The business premises of two wellknown Euproean firms of wine dealers were also searched and certain articles were seized.

A number of Indians have been taken into custody.

It is understood that instruc- has been issued for the arrest of the German who is temporarily staying at a hill resort in Bengal.

This is claimed to be the biggest seizure by the department for several years.—A. P.

Slight 'Quake Shock

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was recorded by the Alipore seismographs at 1|5 I.S.T. to-day, epicentral distance being 250 miles from calcutta.—A. P.

Gwalior:—In village Khinya, three women were crushed to death under the debris of a two-storeyed house, while in village Garhi, a blind man, while passing along a well, accidentally lost his way, and slipped into the well where he was drowned.—United Press.

"ZULUM" ON SHOP-KEEPERS

No Inspection Provisions In Shop Assistants Bill

I. M. CHAMBERS' LETTER TO GOVT.

Declaring that the Indian Merchants' Chamber will support only those clauses, in the proposed shop assistants' Bill, which restrict the employment of children and definitely lay down the hours of work during which shops may remain open, the Secretary of the Chamber in a letter to the Secretary to the Legislative Council opines that there will be an outcry of 'zulum' from the shopkeepers if other provisions on the analogy of the Factory Act, such as inspection and keeping of registers are enforced.

The Secretary during the course of his letter diferentiates the conditions of work in factories and shops and says:—

"In shops and in other places of commercial activity, conditions of work are not so arduous and even during the hours in which the shops are kept open the workers and the assistants get lot of leisure and the wrk they are called upon to do, at any rate, is not continuous, beginning from the hours of openng of shop to the hour of closing."

"They feel that they cannot support the continuous employment of children under 12 years in shops. They would welcome a measure which would prohibit such employment. At the same time, they are also conscious of the plight to whic several thousands of children earning their livelihood and supporting their family budget would be reduced to, by such a genral prohibition, if simultaneously some measure is not taken to give economic relief to such children."

HOURS OF WORK LIMIT

"Limiting the hours of work of young persons in shops cannot be accomplished as such, unless Government restric the number of hours during which shops may be kept open. If the shops are allowed to be kept open longer, then attendance records will be unreliable and no machinery of inspection will be adequate to put the mater right. On the other hand if a provision is made that retail shops should be closed a t particular time, allowing fr such exceptions as eating huses, chemists and other essentialservices, then "ipso facto" andwithout any additional provisio of law, hours of work are resticted."

"ZULUM"

My Committee are not in a position to support, at this stage, the other provisions of the Bill which require registers to be kept, whichlimit the number of hours of anindividual employee, which requir holidays to be announced, inspeing to take place and various other measures on the analogy of the Factories Act. These measres, if introduced, would entail reat hardship on small shopkeers, whose number of employee is exceedingly limited and whe equipment very small. It wod entail very heavy inspectic costs which it may not be poible for Government of the Babay Municipality to incur in thpresent state of their finances. Ty feel that the system might bak down through its complexities and would lead to the cery of "zulum" on the part of all shop-keepers on account of rruption etc. Under these circmstances, my Committee would ve their support only to the auses which restrict the employment of children and which efinitely lay down the hours during which shops may be allowed o remain open.

My Committee would also recommend the closing of all shops for two full days a month and for two half days. Such periodical days and hours of complete rest are necessary both from the social and physical aspects of the shop assistants.

SURRENDERS AT LAST

End Of Wild Career Of Notorious Dacoit

GWALIOR, Oct 19

Bhupat Singh, an alleged notorious outlaw, who, it is reported, is responsible for a series of dacoities, murders, and crimes of heinious nature in the State, and who had escaped through a cordon of the State police in March last, is reported to have surrendered to the 'Suba' of the district.—United Press.

Jubbulpore, October 20.—Damage to the extent of Rs. 8,000 is reported to have been caused to the property by an accidental fire which broke out in a house in Mandsour. The Harijans of the town took great pains in bringing the fire under control and extinguishing it.—United Press.

Appalling Ignorance Among Masses Must Be Dispelled

Congressmen Must Go To Villages And Instil Political Consciousness, Says Mr. Chettiar

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

That is the duty of every Congressman and youth in this country to take upon himself the task of dispelling the appalling ignorance among the masses, was the main theme of the Presidential address of Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A., at the South Tanjore District Political Conference held yesterday at Negapatam.

The Conference was opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

In the course of his address Sardar observed: "The tasks before us are indeed many. We have to go to every village and instil knowledge of political affairs and political consciousness in the villagers. We have to work for the uplift of the Harijans. Then, we have to put an end to the drain of enormous wealth that is going out of our country every minute. Not the least important we have to find ways and means to remove the poverty of our masses. In these circumstances, the world expects the Congressmen their selfless service and devotion to the cause of the masses."

Speaking about council-entry and office acceptance, Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar said: "The question before the country to-day is whether the Congress should accept offices under the new Constitution if it gets a majority in the coming elections to the Provincial Legislatures. The question will be finally decided at the Lucknow session. Let me say a few words on the subject here. In anything we do, we should never try to shirk responsibility. It is responsibility alone that can move us forward. If there are any objections to our shouldering this responsibility, we should endeavour to investigate the reasons for that.

IF CONGRESS ACCEPTS OFFICES.

"Congress does not suffer for want of men who can with advantage to the country take upon themselves the task of shouldering this responsibility. If we can entrust the responsibility to men, who will not be self-seekers, then we have nothing to fear. Let me tell you, that if the Congressmen were to accept offices, it shall not be for the fact that one or two of them will get high posts; it is not for the purpose of getting fame; it is not either for receiving civic addresses and travelling throughout the province at the expense of the public; but it is for serving the country heart and soul, and without in the least thinking of themselves, work for the cause of the country and the masses."

CRAIK QUOTED.

Quoting from Sir Henry Craik's speech at the Legislative Assembly when speaking in support of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Sir Henry categorically remarked that they were introducing the Bill with a view to enable the millions of Indians, who are fully immersed in their avocations and their religion, to lead peaceful lives, Mr. Avanashilingam declared: "The Britisher is intelligent. He knows where he lay his finger for his strong point. He fully understands that only so long as the millions in this country are pursuing their own avocations without minding other things, he can remain care-free. But he also knows that the moment they are out of this 'ignorance,' there is no place for the Britisher here."

Therefore, Mr. Avanashilingam declared everyone who has the welfare of his motherland at his heart should endeavour to arouse the political consciousness of the masses and remove ignorance from the minds of the masses of the population.—United Press.

FORGETFUL ALBION!

Lord Listowel Gives Out Some Home Truths

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Lord Listowel presided and amongst the guests was the Trade Commissioner for Ceylon at an "At Home" of the Indian Journalists' Association abroad, given to meet Mr. and Mrs. Deepnarain Singh. The President of the Association announced that nearly 80 per cent of the working Indian journalists in London had now joined the Association.

Lord Listowel said one of the remarkable things about nations like the English was its forgetfulness. While the British Press was denouncing the suppression of freedom in Germany and Italy, it had very little to say about similar conditions in India.

Mr. Deepnarain Singh who spoke at great length on his recent tour through China, Philippines, Japan Canada, the United States, Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia, compared the condition of India with those of the Philippiness. He said the Philippines were now passing through a transition period and there was a genuine fear amongst some of them that Japan might attack and grab that country, when the United States withdrew its last soldier. On the other hand, great preparations were being made for the day of freedom. The Philippines were forming their own militia.

FAT SALARY

Lt. Colonel Cecil Malone, who congratulated the Association for making such rapid progress in its organising efforts, said that in order to do anything, organisation was the most important thing. In a humouristic tone, he declared that one of the things from which Indian journalists working abroad were suffering was "an excessively fat salary", and the first business of the organisation was to make an effort to cut it down.

Mrs. Singh who spoke at the end dwelt at some length about the freedom of women and said that unless equality was given to women, there was no hope for any nation.—United Press.

Gang Of Dacoits Rounded Up

GWALIOR, Oct 20

Acting on the clue furnished by two of the undertrial prisoners, arrested on suspicion, the Gwalior State police are reported to have succeeded in rounding up a gang of 12 men of notorious character, who are alleged to be responsible for a series of dacoities and burglaries committed in the town.—United Press.

INDIAN GOODS PRAGUE FAIR

(Continued from page 3.)

good advertisement to Indian handicrafts and the general impression created by the Indian Stand as a show was a favourable one. The Indian Exhibition was also visited by a number of Indians of whom there was a large attendance at the last session of the Prague Fair. Indian business-men with whom I had occasion to talk, spoke with satisfaction of the Prague Fair as offering excellent opportunities in regard to the sources of supply of various articles in India's import trade, especially, leather goods, toys, glass and porcelain ware, tools and machinery, in all of which Czechoslovakia takes a leading position to-day, and also in regard to purchasers of various Indian products. Import and currency restrictions in some lands and general advance of Czechoslovakia as an industrial unit has in recent period much contributed to the great extension of significance of the Prague Fair. Various other Oriental countries were also well represented at the last Prague Fair, particularly, China, Persia, Turkey, Egypt and Japan. Japan as usual had [illegible] Stand of various Japanese

It is to be hoped [illegible] venture of holding an Indian Stand will be followed up at the Prague Spring Fair with suitable additions and develop into a permanent feature towards which as already stated there is also considerable scope for action by private groups and Chambers of Commerce.

PLEA FOR A SCHOOL OF PRINTING

(Continued from page 3.)

from amongst themselves some suitable Masters. This would be in keeping with their tradition of service to the Industry.

A GREATER NEED.

I suggest that a meeting be arranged and a committee be formed of the Director of Industries to the Government, the editors of leading publications, and all officials and private persons interested in the movement. Universities should be represented; corporations should also be drawn in. If the Universities plead shortage of funds, they should be persuaded to axe some less important department. But by far the biggest contribution should come from the Government, if it claims any kinship with Western Governments. The Editors of leading newspapers and the European members of the Association should be entrusted with the duty of convincing the Government of the immediate urgency of starting a school of Printing.

Finally, we apeal to Indian Journalists to consider this article dispassionately. Let them support the Printing Institute with as much sincerity and zeal as they had exhibited in supporting journalism. A chair for journalism is badly wanted (we wish its early establishment if possible) but a School of Printing is a greater and more crying need.

—"Indian Print and Paper."

Lieut. Hunt Drowned

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

A press note issued yesterday states:—

Intimation has been received of the death of Lieutenant D.N.B. Hunt, Royal Engineers, who was drowned accidentally at Chitral on the 15th October, 1935.—United Press.

PRIEST DONE TO DEATH

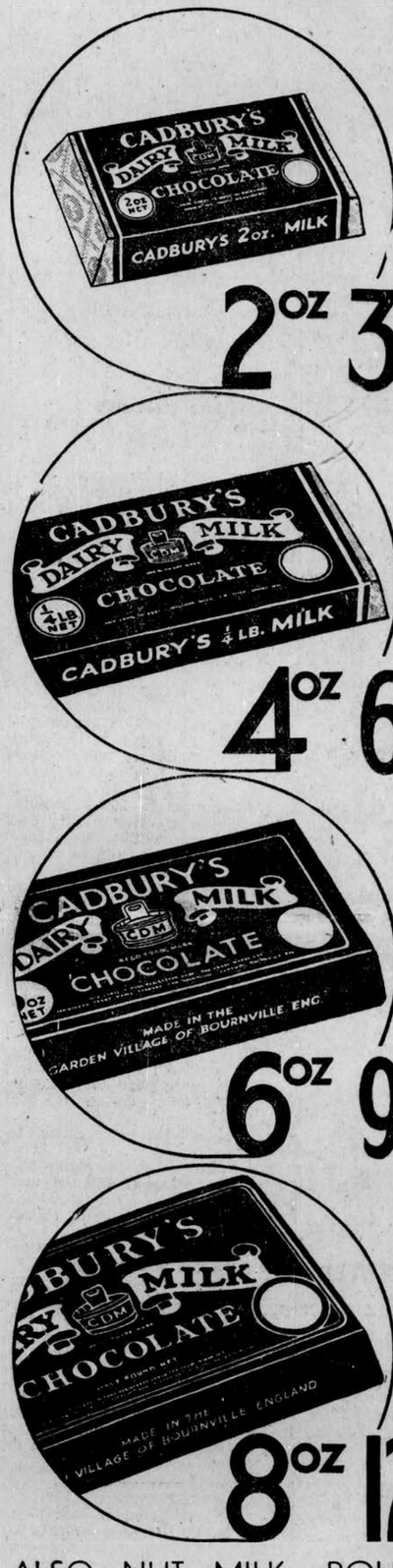
BHOPAL, October 20.

A brutal and cold-blooded murder of a Harijan priest has been committed here.

It is alleged that Mahant Gulab Dasji, the priest of the scavenger class of Bhopal, who was an aged man, was sitting in the verandah of the Valmiki temple, a few Muslims entered within the compound of the temple and started digging the earth from there. The aged priest asked the trespassers to stop their process, but they instead of paying any heed to the request of the priest fell on him and injured him fatally.

The priest was removed to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Bhopal, where he succumbed to his injuries. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

CADBURY'S
DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE
BLOCKS



2 OZ 3 ANNAS

4 OZ 6 ANNAS

6 OZ 9 ANNAS

8 OZ 12 ANNAS

ALSO NUT MILK, BOURNVILLE, BOURNVILLE FRUIT and NUT, MILK FRUIT and NUT.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Oct. 19.

S.S. Kenya, Capt. J D Eadie, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Durban via Marmagoa.

S.S. Varsova, Capt. W Bird, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basra via Karachi.

S.S. Rajputana, Capt. W. A. Catching, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ,from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Silveray, Capt. R. G. Tilmouth, Agents Volkart Bros. from Baira.

S.S. Akbar, Capt. A Keir, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Oct. 19.

S.S. Barenfels, Capt. J Muller, Agents Lionel Edward, for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

S.S. Toyama Maru, Capt. J Kondo, Agents N Y Kaisha, for Karachi.

S.S. Storviken, Capt. K. Liad, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co., for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Alipore, Capt. J K Chaplin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Karachi.

S.S. Binfield, Capt. A E Wilkinson, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie, & Co. for Calcutta via Pondicherry.

LOADING.
Bombay, Oct. 19.

S.S. Kenya for African Ports.

S.S. Jalaratna for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S.S. Conte Verde for Italian Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Oct. 19.

3 Toyama Maru 4386, Karachi 20-10, N Y Kaisha.

6 Uhenfels, 4570 Karachi, 22-10 L Edwards Ltd.

7 Alipore 3241, Karachi 20-10 M M and Co.

11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 19-10, Grahams Tdg. Co.

12 Pres: Monroe, 6195, New York, 19-10 F F Campbell.

14 Calcutta Maru, 3214 Japan 19-10 N Y Kaisha.

15 Barenfels 4679 Antwerp, 19-10 L Edwards Ltd.

16 Kaiser-i-Hind 6014 London 26-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
3 Bankura 1626, Busra, 23-10 M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK
A Binfield, 3170 Calcutta, 20|10 M M & Co.

B Storviken, 2957 Rangoon, 20-10 Scindia S N Co.

D|E Jalaratna 2326, NF, 20|10 Scindia S N Co.

K Jalarashmi, 2681, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.

M Bhadravati, 552, N F, N F, B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 17-10 P & O S N Co.

Strathnaver, 24-10, P & O S N Co.

Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.

Saugor 29-10, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macvicar 21-10, J Finlay and Co.

City of Venice, 21-10, K. Nixon and Co.

Clan Ranold 30-10, James Finlay and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 19-10, Turner Morrison & Co.

FROM CHINA, JAPAN

Holland Maru, 28-10, O S Kaisha.

Rajputana, 18-10, P and O S N Co.

Toyama Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.

Shikisan Maru 20-10, O S Kaisha.

Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.

Muroran Maru, 27-10, N Y Kaisha.

Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Johannesburg, 21-10 F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varsova, 19-10, M M and Co.

Kidderpore, 23-10, P and O S N Co.

Barpeta 24-10, M M and Co.

Varela 26-10, M M and Co.

Baroda 31-10, M M and Co.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Jalapadma 19-10, Scindia S N Co, Ltd.

Jalavihar 20-10, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

Goldengate 23-10, Scindia S N Co., Ltd.

Jalapalaka 28-10, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.

FROM HULL

Derbino, 17-10, James Finlay and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Akbar 19-10, Turner Morrison & Co.

Nalgora 22-10, M M and Co.

Jalarajan 25-10, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.

SAILING DATES
FOR LONDON

Rajputana 19-10 P & O S N Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 22-10, L Triestino.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 18-10, F F Campbell and Co.

Pres. Van Buren, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia, 19-10, Graham's T. Co.

California, 31-10, Graham's T. Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Calcatta Maru, 17-10, N Y Kaisha.

Toyama Maru, 22-10, N Y Kaisha.

Muroran Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.

Anyo Maru 12-10 N Y Kaisna.

Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 16-10, M M and Co.

Vasna 17-10, M M and Co.

Bankura 23-10, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 16-10, M M and Co.

Kenya, 31-10, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. President Monroe	18-10?35
„ Bankura	18-10-35
„ Haireri	18-10-35
„ Sophie Marie	18-10-35
„ Irrawadi	19-10-35

EXPORTS
Bombay, Oct. 19.

S.S. Uhenfels for Antwerp:—443 bags Indian seed G Gakalchand; 110 bales cly copper M G Abdul Hoosein and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Swastika General Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—2000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 220 bales cotton Swastika General Trading Co; 116 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind for London.—6 packages apparel J S Penenta; 19 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons; 11 barrels chutney N K Jussawala; 495 bags mussoor Ralli Bros; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2716 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1800 bags groundnut oil cake meal K Prasad and Co.

For Marseilles:—3175 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Calcutta Maru for Yokohama:—50 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Taijan Maru for Moji:—200 bales iron scrap G Manilal and Co.

For Lagas:—100 bales cotton piecegoods C Utamchand.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw N Nagsee and Co.

For Yokohama:—75 bales iron scrap Faiz and Co.

For Singapore:—315 bales Indian grain S Nanalal and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co; 950 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.; 400 bales cotton P Mathradas and Co; 800 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 970 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 19.

S.S. M. V. Himalaya, Agents L. Triestino, from Genoa:—500 crates tiles; 73 bales cardboard; 60 cases silver wire; 30 cases wire netting; 46 bags almonds; 10 cases fez caps; 100 baskets chemical compound; 20 cases glass bangles; 90 packages tyres; 170 cases hardware; 14 cases hemp twine; 27 cases sewing cotton thread; 462 bales papers.

From Fieume:—3971 pieces boards; 300 bags glue.

From Venice:—460 bags marble chips; 2710 pieces marble slabs; 75 cases glass beads; 20 cases artificial silk yarn.

From Brindisi:—6200 bags almonds.

From Bari:—1700 bags almonds.

From Gaffa:—50 cases orange juice.

From Port Said:—220 cases glass heads; 20 cases lemons.

S.S. M. V. Victoria, Agents L. Triestino, from Genoa:—57 cases olive oil; 200 cases macaroni; 100 bundles quick silver; 108 cases artificial silk and cotton cloth; 10 cases machine parts; 112 crates aniline dyes; 123 bales silk yarn; 50 cases mineral water; 145 cases lift parts; 199 cases rayon yarn; 143 cases art. material; 49 cases German silver; 28 bales paper; 10 cases medicines; 28 bundles chese, 16 casks vinegar; 30 bales prato goods.

From Naples:—16380 packages potatoes; 290 cases art. silk yarn.

From Marseilles:—50 cases gum.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	12 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	55
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	61
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	86
American Tel and Tel	141
Western Union Telg	58 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Great North Pfd	24
United States Steel	44 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	30 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 1/4
Kennett Copper	25
Eaton Mfg	29
General Motor	48 1/2
Packard Motor	6
Kelvinators	13
U S Rubber	13
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11
Hiram Walker	27
Du Pont de Nemours	131
General Foods	34
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/4

Market irregular Leaders lower.
War news still affecting the market.
Carloadings up 97000.
Total business 1 3/4 million

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 19

Broach A/M 1936 opening 214 1/4; highest 216; lowest 214; closing 216

Oomra D/J opening 194 1/2; highest 195; lowest 193 3/4; closing 195

Bengal D/J opening 148 3/4; highest 149 1/2; lowest 147 3/4; closing 149 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 936 31-3-36) Rs. 25

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 3 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 10 1/2

Piecegoods And Yarn

The Millowners' Association, Bombay has issued the following average quotations for local made piece-goods and yarns:—

Bombay, Oct. 18.

		Rs. a. p.
Grey, Unbleached.—		
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	Per lb.	0 9 10
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	0 15 0
Shirtings	„	0 9 8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	0 9 2
Leopard Cloth	„	0 9 5
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	„	0 9 10
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	0 14 6
Drills	„	0 8 7
Domestics	„	0 8 5
Domestics	„	0 8 7
Salita	„	Not quoted
Chadars	„	0 10 0
White Bleached.—		
Longcloth	Per piece	10 6 6
Drill	„	8 4 3
Yarns.—		
4s (All Waste)	Per lb.	0 3 7
6 1/2s (All Waste)	„	0 4 2
8 1/2s	„	0 5 8
10 1/2s	„	0 6 1
12 1/2s	„	0 6 5
16s	„	0 7 8
20s	„	0 8 3
24s	„	0 8 11
32s	„	0 10 6
40s	„	0 11 8
60s	„	1 0 11
80s	„	1 6 5

CENTRAL BANK'S BALANCE SHEET

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th October 1935:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		26,66,57,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		3,95,82,000
	Rs.	33,00,39,000
ASSETS		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		4,31,56,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,85,21,000
Bills discounted		76,60,000
Lands and Buildings		1,26,97,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		3,07,86,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.		19,72,19,000
		33,00,39,000

VERUM COTTON IN C. P.

Marketing Scheme Increases Income By 2 Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 18.

A Government resolution on the report on the working of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending the 31st March 1935 states that the Department of Agriculture continued to show steady progress in all its main activities during the year 1934-35. Government is pleased to note the expansion reported in the opening of seed-farms, sale of improved implements and the practical demonstrations carried out by the staff. The value of the increased out-turn resulting from the use of improved seed is estimated at 55.70 lakhs. The large attendance of cultivators at the "Farmers' Days" celebrations at Government farms and demonstration plots bears testimony to the keen interest taken by them in the activities of the department.

VERUM MARKETING

The year recorded further advance in the various branches of research work. The rice research scheme made very satisfactory progress and valuable results are expected from it. The results of cotton research are again most encouraging. The Department has now strains of verum suitable for all conditions of soil and climate to be found in the cotton-growing tracts of the province. The scheme for the marketing of verum cotton had another successful year. The average premium obtained was the highest yet secured, bringing an increased income of Rs. 2.35 lakhs to the participants in the scheme.

In verum the province has a cotton which, if offered pure, will find a ready market all over the world. Government has, therefore, noted with the greatest apprehension the increasing tendency on the part of merchants to adulterate this valuable cotton. It has been constrained to initiate legislation to combat this suicidal malpractice, but would appeal at the same time once more to all who have the welfare of the cotton-grower at heart to combine to put it down.

The outstanding event of the year was the re-establishment of the marketing section on a larger scale. A Deputy Director of Marketing and three Assistant Marketing officers were appointed. The first work to be undertaken by the new staff will be an intensive survey of existing marketing conditions for the principal crops, so that Government may be in a position to remove the handicaps under which the primary producers have been labouring so far. Provincial legislation for establishing regulated markets in the Central Provinces for the sale of agricultural produce other than cotton was also undertaken during the year.

Government is pleased to be able to announce that the achievement of more definite results in the research work already undertaken is assured by the extension for a further period of five years of the botanical scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

C. P. Cotton Crop Forecast

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1935-36 states that the total area under cotton is estimated to be 4,268,679 acres, as against the estimated area of 4,277,397 of last year and the actual area of 4,201,438. The crop is at present in a fair condition and prospects are not discouraging.

The estimated cutturn for the province as a whole works out to 79 per cent. of the normal, against 77 per cent. estimated at this time last year.

SESAMUM CROP

The second forecast of the til (sesamum) crop states that in the C. P. and Berar together the total area under til is estimated to be 438,571 acres. It falls short of the corresponding area of last year by 12 per cent. but exceeds the actual area by 30 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 82.5 to normal crop.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 18.

	Season To-date	This Week	Season 1934/35 Corresponding	Week 1934	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	1499	735	3130	421	bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1185	231	920	133	„
Export from U.S. Ports	1,043	143	1097	150	„
Of which to Japan	253	41	366	66	„
Of which to China	6	——	25	2	„
Of which to Great Britain	230	47	153	26	„
Of which to Germany	155	18	142	11	„
Stock at New York	——	6	——	51	„
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2415	——	3041	„
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	132	——	1731	„
World's Visible Supply	——	6712	——	8390	„
Of which to American Cotton	——	5487	——	6445	„
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	2113	303	2003	234	„
Receipts at U.S. Ports,	2496	380	1827	221	„

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

A NEW RASPUTIN!

BUCHAREST (By Air Mail).

80,000 peasants n Bessarabu, the province of Rumania which adjoins Russia, are following a new Rasputin.

They refuse to pay taxes to any, but to him. They have beaten off gendarmes and troops sent out after them.

The new Rasputin is a young man, Nicholas Climovitch. He was ordained by a Bolshevist bishop, so the Rumanian Church authorities refuse to acknowledge him.

Three weeks ago, when the Government of King Carol decreed that Rumania should adopt the Julian calendar, the new Rasputin roused the countryside

WOMEN FOLLOWERS

When troops were sent to arrest him, he disappeared with the aid of his devoted followers, most of them women.

Now he is opposing the prefect of the district, the general of gendarmerie, the public prosecutor and two battalions of King Carol's infantry.

His cult spreading so fast that the Government recently sent a senator and an alienist (?) to examine one of his most perfervid disciples. They reported that he was perfectly sane.

THREE VISIONS

Nicholas Climovitch declares that he has had three visions. In each a wise patriarchal old man appeared and warned him to tell the King that misfortune would befall the county if certain changes were not immediately introduced.

The King has ordered Climovitch's arrest. The situation is grave because the troops do not want to wound the peasants who believe a saviour has come among them.

They declare he can hold a live coal in his hand without feeling any pain, pass through a closed door, and reveal things which are happening miles away.

They want to follow him to Bucharest and enthrone him there as head of the Church.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7).

thing better than to get rid of it. Germany fed a large part of her population before the War with the food of overseas territory which she did not need to own. The process could have been and would have been indefinitely extended, but for the War. The difficulty is not that raw material is withheld in peace time but that economic nationalism so upsets the apparatus of exchange that potential resources cannot be purchased. Reshuffling of frontiers does not remedy that dislocation.

Britain built her greatest export trade upon raw material produced in a foreign State. It would not have helped to save the British cotton trade if the sources of raw material had been in the Soudan or India rather than Louisiana. "Ownership" would not have enabled us to obtain the cotton for nothing, or necessarily indeed any cheaper; nor materially have facilitated the mechanism of economic change by which we pay for it. We cannot secure nickel or asbestos from Canada for nothing. We have to pay for these things like any German, or Italian or Japanese. And if Germany or Italy or Japan were to conquer Canada the new "owners" would still have to pay for these things as we do.

The real advantage, as the real purpose of having raw material within political control, lies not in any normal peace time economic need, but in military war time need. The underlying impulse is political and military, not economic.

To state the case thus simply often creates great irritation, and provokes the retort that everybody knows it and it is not the point. It would be nearer the truth to say that very few statesmen know it and that it is the point.

REAL SOLUTION

It is not along lines of frontier change and colonial "expansion" (which implies that populations can be handed about from one government to another like so many cattle) that we shall solve our difficul etconomic problems. In so far as frontiers create the problem it is because frontiers are the occasion of an economic nationalism which stands in the way of the exchanges by which material is converted into wealth. The remedy is not to intensify or crystallise that economic nationalism, but to introduce enough of economic internationalism to make some large degree of political nationalism, which we desire for non-economic reasons, workable and consistent with peace. Britain's contribution is not to "give away the Empire" (which in any case she would not do) but to reverse those tendencies to an economically closed Empire which gratuitously create economic causes for war where none need exist.

Frontier Changes Will Not Guarantee Peace

Norman Angell Exposes Myth Of Italian Expansionism

Hoare's Pious But Futile Geneva Speech

"Sir Samuel Hoare, in that speech which was indeed "a moment of history," did well to indicate that Great Britain was prepared to consider grievances which any nation might feel in respect of the distribution of raw materials and outlets for population. But he did well also to hint very clearly that the nature of this problem is not at all what it is almost universally assumed to be," writes Sir Norman Angell in the "Spectator."

The terminology usually employed in newspaper headlines, in the speeches of politicians and public men, indicates sufficiently the way in which, and the extent to which, the nature of the problem is commonly disguised and distorted. We are continually told that what explains this crisis is the struggle of the have-nots against the haves; the fact that hungry nations are seeking resources which are denied them; that over-populated States need outlets for excess of population; we face, we are told, the old "struggle for bread," the pressure of an indefinitely increasing number of mouths upon a definitely limited quantity of resources; the challenge of those who do not to those who do "own" the greater part of the world.

COMMON DIAGNOSIS

Such a diagnosis is commonly accepted as an all but self-evident truth, calling for a certain line of treatment—a redistribution of resources, involving transfer of "property," in the shape of colonies or other territory, from one set of "owners" to another. Such phraseology indicates a confusion of thought about the nature of the economic issues, which can only end by making a problem, difficult enough in any case but still soluble, so difficult as to be completely insoluble. For the diagnosis implies that we (or other "sated" States) are to purchase peace by "giving away" or "sharing out" the Empire in some way; or acquiescing or assisting in the extension of German or Italian or Japanese power over populations that do not at present enjoy that blessing.

Now, if this were true, if the choice were between war and persuadinng, say, New Zealand or some Asiatic or African people to become a German or an Italian or a Japanese Colony, it would be the duty of those of us who believe that we must achieve peace or face the downfall of western civilisation to say so, even though we felt that solution along those lines would be perfectly hopeless. But there is not the slightest ground for believing that territorial changes of that kind would solve, or indeed in any appreciable degree ameliorate, the economic difficulties which at present face Germany, Japan and Italy—as they confronts most of the highly developed nations of the world.

And the proof of that statement lies in facts beneath our noses.

LIE DIRECT.

If the characteristic economic difficulties of the modern world are due to lack of territory, of resources, why do we find countries like the United States—with vast resources, vast territories, having no pressure of population, no lack of raw materals suffering from the effects of the economic chaos quite as much in most respects as the dispossessed States? Why do we find a country like France, with no population pressure (bewailing, indeed, her decline of population) as having during the last few years added enormously to her territory and reserves of raw materials, also in the throes of depression and economic and financial distress? And why do States like France and America, with all their resources and relatively sparse population, show even less signs of economic stability and health than certain small States like Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, which have no empire and apparently need none.

The who would look to territorial and frontier re-arrangement as the solution would persuade us that the impulse to war on the part of the "dispossessed" is due to the injustices of the Versailles Treaty, with the implication that the road to peace is to correct those injustices. Yet if we could suppose those injustices being so completely corrected that Germany were territorially reinstated in her pre-War station: had had restored to her not only all her African colonies, all her Asiatic possessions, but all her European territory as well; that we had persuaded France, as a contribution to peace, to hand back Alsace-Lorraine; Poland the territories Germany previously possessed, Czechoslovakia hers, Denmark hers;—even if territorial corrections of that impossible magnitude had been made, what reason should we have to suppose that that would mean peace? For it was precisely when Germany 'did' possess all those territories and resources that we got war.

TRUTH OF EMPIRE.

Put the case still more crudely. Italians and Germans constantly point to the British Empire as illustrating the inequitable distribution of the world's resources. Suppose we could transfer half, or even for that matter the whole of those overseas territories to Italy, Germany or Japan. Would the fact solve, or greatly help to solve, their population or industrial problems? If so, why does not the "possession" of those territories solve ours? For we too have our population problem: 2,000,000 unemployed, in a country little more self-sufficient than Italy and with a density of population far greater. The assumption is (the statement is constantly being made by Italians and Germans) that we have an Empire to go to. But have we? We do not possess rights to emigrate to our Overseas Dominions. This is a fact which most foreigners can somehow never be brought to believe—the fact that in matters touching tariffs and immigration the Dominions are not subject to the Imperial power. And, if they were, it would not help us. For the Dominions have their own unemployed, and to flood their labour markets with immigrants would make matters worse. The only things which as agricultural colonists they could produce would be things of which the world has already a surplus. Even where it is possible to impose emigrants upon a colony, as in the case of African crown colonies, the relief which they afford even in the best circumstances to surplus population is, in fact, a drop in the ocean.

COLONIAL MICROBE

Nationalists once bitten with the colonial microbe seem immediately to part company with the simplest arithmetic and all sense of reality. Italians talk of planting 10,000,000 Italians in Abyssinia. Test such expectations in the light of past Italian, German or Japanese experience. While Japan, like Italy, has talked of the needs of expansion, she has possessed for 40 years colonial territories of relatively sparse population. Yet in those 40 years those sparsely populated territories have taken less than one year's increase of the Japanese population. The reasons that have dissuaded the Japanese from a real colonisation of Korea and Formosa (the presence of a native population of a low standard of life) will operate still more powerfully in the case of Manchuria.

As with Japan, so with Germany. Despite intense propaganda which had gone on for a generation about the need for a colonial outlet for Germany's redundant population, there were, on the eve of the War, more Germans earning their livelihood in the city of Paris than in all the German colonies in the whole world combined. Properly to appreciate that facts will help to get the colonisation problem in its right perspective.

EMIGRATION MYTH

The Italian showing in the matter of colonisation is even worse. After fifty years of ownership in the 2,000 square miles of territory in Eritrea most suitable for European residence there were at the last census just about 400 Italians. Of the whole Italian population, numbering less than 5,000, over 3,000 were returned as residents of the capital, and when we have deducted government employees, children under ten, we find the total Italian population engaged in agriculture to be 84 persons. If Italy manages to plant in Abyssinia the same proportion of whites to natives that exist in Africa as a whole, she might manage to find room at the most for some 20,000 Italians. Multiply by ten and the population question has not been touched.

As to the raw material argument, there is no struggle in an economic sense for raw material because the world has usually far too much of it; every State producing raw material is asking no-

(Continued in Col. 5).

Wall-Street Buying In Cotton

Fears Of Red Sea Blockade

Technical Position Strong

COMPLAINTS OF CROP DETERIORATION IN TEXAS

Bombay, October 19.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by bullish political news and on favourable spot markets.

There was Wall Street and Far Eastern buying together with trade support. The technical position of the market is strong and a result of liquidation by bulls. There are complaints of crop deterioration.

Texas and the market displayed good undertone. Spinners takings are increasing and there are fears of Red Sea Blockade which influenced active buying for Egyptian cotton in Liverpool market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with March 10.92. During the early part of the day there was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 4 points from the opening level and March stood at 10.88, the lowest level for the day. In the afternoon there was active buying which improved prices 6 points and March was quoted 10.94. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points higher at 11.12c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 6.03. There was fair and Far Eastern buying on scale down support which was offset by lighter hedging. Later on there was speculative support on the serious European situation. Good trade calling was offset by fair hedging and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.40d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close October was quoted 5.64. January 5.34 and March 5.31.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Fears of Red Sea Blockade influence increased demand and short covering in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed 25 to 11 points up with Spot cotton 14 points higher at 8.86. Uppers futures advanced 11 to 12 points with Spot cotton 5 points higher at 6.93d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton Futures market was quiet, Sakels futures closed 5 to 2 points down and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to one point up.

The main trend of prices remains upward but in view of heavy movement and hedge selling prices are keeping steady around the present level. With our lights, we think it safe to buy cotton on all declines as improved statistical position is bound to tell eventually.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 10.94 plus 08 (1-44 p.m.)
Lowest 10.88 plus 02 (12-24 p.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.08 plus 06
Lowest 6.02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market affected favourably by advance in Egyptian Liverpool owing to warlike rumours. The "spot" market is active.

Liverpool: Broader trade offtake stimulated by political news. Egyptian advance due partly unfavourable Soudan crop accounts and partly fears Red Sea blockade.

Liverpool: Strength Egyptian market. Trade calling. Steady New York prices. Bullish.

New York: Wall Street, Far East and trade buying offset hedges.

New York: Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Crop accounts from Texas are discouraging. Spinners' takings increasing. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future, but in the long run expect higher prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 19.

December	10.83
January	10.79
March	10.83
May	10.85
July	10.86
Middling Spot	11.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 19.

October	10.80
December	10.80
January	10.79
Middling Spot	11.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	57,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

	To-day's Closing.
October	6.24
November	6.16
December	6.13
January	6.11
February	6.11
March	6.11
April	6.11
May	6.11
June	6.10
July	6.09
August	6.03
September	5.99
Middling Spt	6.48

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

January	6.09
March	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

October	8.51
November	8.46
January	8.24
March	8.15
May	8.10
July	8.08
October	8.08
F. G. F. Spot	8.97

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.70
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.85
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.00
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.94
BENGAL:	
Good	4.32
Fully Good	4.42
Fine	4.54
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.42
Fine	4.54
Superfine	5.66

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 11|16 per cent. to 11|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 7|8 per cent. to 7|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 19.

T.T. London on:—

New York Closing Rate	4.91-3|16
Paris	74.56
Berlin	12.21
Madrid	35.97
Amsterdam	7.24-3|4
Brussels	29.20
Milan	60.60
Berne	15.10-1|2
Prague	118.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 28|6.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, October sellers 29|3.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels, October sellers 31|9.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Laplata Hull, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £10-6-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £12-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £13-3-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont't c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £14-2-6.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Oct.-Nov. sellers £14-3-9.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 19

In sympathy with higher foreign advices, the local silver market opened very steady and improved on scattered buying but later prices ruled easy on realising The undertone of the market was very steady and prices are likely to go up. Kartak delivery opened at Rs. 68 and after advancing to Rs. 68/2 prices declined to Rs. 67/1 on realising The gold market was quiet but steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-5 11/16

Ready silver	67	11	0
Kartak delivery	67	13	0
Magsar delivery	68	1	0
Ready gold	35	1	6
Kartak delivery	35	2	0
Magsar delivery	35	2	6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 18

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 79 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 92 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 102 3/4

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 104 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 105 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 113

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/8

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3 1/2 dis

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 81 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/2

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct 18

October 66.45 plus 15
December 66.45 plus 11
March 66.85 —15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 19.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-5|16
Forward	29-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-7-1|2.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 19

London market quotations—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-5-0

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-6-3

Standard Copper 3 months £35-12-6

Electrolytic copper £40

New York—

Blue Eagle 9 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents

Bombay market quotations

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34-4-0

Copper Sheets Rs. 39

Tone: Firm

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. nominal 7|6.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. sellers 7|3.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Oct.-Nov. sellers 7|3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 19.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-3|8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Nov.-Dec. sellers 25|3.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 25|6.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 11 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	25 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 2 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 12 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 2 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 16 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Frf. Stk.	28 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 1 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 11 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	45 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	107 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 8 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 0 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 -/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 19

Following a small rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 217/8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 216/8 on long liquidation. Fears of Blocade in Red Sea will have depressing effect in the local market. Later on there was some buying and covering which improved prices to Rs. 217/4. The market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points. The local market ruled steady at Rs. 217/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	217	4	0
Oomra D/J.	196	0	0
Bengal D/J.	150	4	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay Oct 19

Bengal Superfine	171
Bengal Fine	166
Bengal F G	163
Sindh-Punjab Fine	166
Sindh-Punjab F G	163
Wardha-Hingt	220/222
Nagpur/Savner	220/222
Pundhurna	211/213
Yeotmal	211/213
Arvi	211/213
Ellichpur	211/213
Berar	211/213
Khamgaon	211/213
Mulkapur	211/213
Khandesh	210
Jalna/Sailu	208/210
Burwash/Sanavad	214/216
Broach Fine	242
Punjab/American	242
Punjab/American mix	227
Cambodia	297
Cambodia 2nd crop	257/262
Compta Good	262/267
Bagalkot	247/552
Western	247/257
Kampala	357/359
Busoga	355
Jinja	345
New/Manza	327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Oct. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	110	5,149
Central India	583	9,451
Barsi and Nagar	42	2,681
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	213
Berar	...	3,398
Central Provinces	156	1,314
Total Oomras	892	23,206
Dholera	52	4,481
N. W. Provinces	411	3,796
Rajputana	65	8,286
Sind-Punjab	653	11,329
Broach	...	1,847
Coompta & Dharwar	154	1,960
Westerns-Northerns	26	3,886
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	114	2,784
Persian	...	...
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	2	26,325
Total	2,369	88,104

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sep to 17th Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,282	40,038
Japan & China	1,708	86,557
Coast Ports	...	2,768
Up-country by Rail	...	21,220
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,821
Total	2,990	166,404

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 19th day of October 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 217/4
12-30 Rs. 217
2-30 Rs. 217
4-30 Rs. 217/4

April-May April-May
Highest 217/12
Lowest 216/12 Settlement rate 217

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 18-10-35	2496000	1827000
Receipts yesterday 18-10-35	78000	47000
Exports to date 18-10-35	1043000	1097000
Stock at Ports 18-10-35	2415000	3941000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-10-35	132000	1731000
Stock at Liverpool 18-10-35	427000	952000
Visible Supply 18-10-35	6712000	8390000
Quantity in sight 18-10-35	4499000	3130000
Quantity out of sight 18-10-35	2118000	2003000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 153 January 149 March 147 May 142 July 139 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 217 Liverpool May 1936 6.07 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 217 New York May 10.98 Rs. 32 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17th October 4,761 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 85.735 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 91.115 bales

Less 5,380 bales

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Partly cloudy

CENTRAL: Partly cloudy. Occasional rain.

WEST: Partly cloudy

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1|2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 19

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 102/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N 89/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60 113 12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAX FREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1968 Mysore 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/1

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 90/2 and declined to Rs. 89/8 on Calcutta selling. Later on there was some buying and prices rallied to Rs. 89/11.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 19

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct September
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 271 1/4
Banks buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 99 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 13/16 18th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/8 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 11/16 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 19th instant
Java/London 7.21 1/2 19th instant
London/Paris 74.50 18th instant
London/Belgium 29.90 18th instant
London/Switzerland 15.08 1/2 18th instant
London/Italy 60.31 18th instant
London/Berlin 12.20 18th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 18th instant
London/New York 4.90 3/4 18th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-6 17th instant £7-1-3 1/2 18th instant
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 17th instant 29 5/16 18th instant
Silver London Forward 29 5/16 17th instant 29 1/4 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 17th instant 65 5/8 18th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 17th instant 11/16 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 17th instant 7/8 per cent 18th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY AND CONTINENT BUY COTTON

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following London air mail news:—

The market has advanced sharply during the past week, mainly for political reasons accompanied by very heavy buying, presumably from Bombay and the Continent.

It is getting increasingly difficult to give any opinion as to the future trend of prices. One must weigh up in one's own mind, opinion as to the ultimate position in Europe. We are always hoping that we will be in no way drawn into any conflict and that the war now taking place will remain localised. If that be the case, then we consider present prices high enough, as the full weight of 'hedging' has not come on the market. Also the time is approaching when 'hedges' will come into this market from the Indian crop. However, if our hopes are not to be realised and conditions turn and the fear is again created of the war spreading, then one cannot forecast what would happen to commodity prices As in the past, speculators and the Trade have rushed to buy both futures and the raw commodity.

We are on the eve of a Bureau Report and general expectations are that the Government estimate will be slightly reduced as compared with last month. In normal times, the present rise would have fully discounted this but as we have pointed out, it is practically impossible for us to give an opinion at the moment. Near positions have advanced, as we expected, over the more distant months and we still think that this will go on for some time, as there is no doubt that the world which was very short of cotton and cotton goods will continue to replenish their stocks to the full extent of their purchasing power.

Active Buying And Realising In Steels

Mill Shares Steady

MARKET BECOMING TWO-SIDED

Bombay, October 19.

The local Share Bazaar opened very steady and during the early part of the session there was active buying and short-covering which resulted in a sharp rise in Tata Steel Shares. Later on there was heavy realising by professional operators and prices weakened. After a sharp rise, now, the market is becoming more two-sided affair Business for the next settlement will commence from Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 535 and declined to Rs. 522 on liquidation but active buying and short-covering raised prices to Rs. 547. At this level there was heavy realising and prices eased off to Rs. 530. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 138 and after declining to Rs. 136|8 advanced to Rs. 140|8 and closed at Rs. 137|8.

Cotton Mill Shares were also firm and Bombay Dyeing Shares after advancing to Rs. 767 declined to Rs. 761. Hydro-Electric Shares were also very steady.

The immediate outlook of the market is uncertain and as now there is more disposition to secure profits. This is likely to result in some decline in the near future.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	761 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	230 0
100	Central	262 8
100	Colaba	138 12
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	90 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	120 0
100	Gokak	176 4
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	76 4
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	195 10
250	Laxmi	662 8
100	Madhavji	7 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 19

Century 231 228 230
Bombay Dyeing 757 755 768 763 765 761 762 761/4
Kohinoor 195 197 196 195 195/10
Central India 255 262
New Great 131 133/12
Simplex 76
Swadeshi 152 155 153 155
Bundi 34/12 35/4 35
I Cement 453 451 453 455
Punjab 23/8
Shahabad 482 485
Andhra 1582 1585 1575 1577/8
Tata Hydro 161
Tata Power 1477 1482 1475 1477 1470 1475
Tram Ord 145/10
T Steel Defd 535 540 522 525 523 546 535 540 532 535 530
T Steel Ord 139 138/8 136/8 140 138/8 139/12 138/4 137/8
Bellapur 337 335
B Steam 288
B Burma 371 375 372

250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	133 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	295 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	76 4
100	Swadeshi	155 0
100	Swan	87 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97 0
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1472 8
125-500	Im. Con.	360 0
50-100	India	120 0
100	Reserve Bank	121 4
5	Union	5-4-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 0
70	Gwalior	113 12
160	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	357 8
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	485 0
70	United	121 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	38 8
200	Oriental	4165 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	148 12
1000	Andhra Valley	1577 8
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	145 0
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	190 0
100a	Tata Hydro	161 14
1000	Tata Power	1471 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	87 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90 0
500	Tapty Valley	766 14

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	24 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	530 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	137 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	236 4
50	Belapur Sugar	335 0
150	Bombay Ste am	288 12
125	Bombay Burma	372 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty	129 6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-0-6
100	Bombay Telephone	101 0
100	Indian Bleaching	107 8
160	Indian Radio Dfd.	307 8
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	489 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	13 2
30	Premier Coustruction	73 0
25	Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1365 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1402 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	150 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Oct 19

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/5
Kartak Rs. 5/3/3
Jota Rs. 0/4
Mah Rs. 5/3/9
Jota Rs. 0/10
Groundnut ready Rs. 2/14
January Rs. 2/13/6
Jota Rs. 0/5/6
Sutar Rs. 106/8
Jota Rs. 5
Sugar Rs. 5/8/0
Shipment Rs. 4/9
Popy Rs. 9
Khila Rs. 19/4
Wire nails Rs. 12/14
Round Rs. 6/12

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct 18

Our sugar market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a good scale. Prices for ready as well as Forward positions fluctuated by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 14/12/6 and Rs. 14/10; September 5/1/6 and 4/14; October 4/14/6 and 4/11; Nov-Dec 4/12 and 4/8/6; Jan-March 4/11/6 and 4/9

It is reported that 'Nivas' in Java have increased their selling limits by 10 points, alround viz. 4.30 glds for W C India, after doing good business both for India and other places. Imports of sugar in British India during the 8 months from January to August 1935, were estimated at 1,14,000 tons, as against 132000 and 211000 tons during 1934 and 1933 respectively.

Arrivals: There was no arrival during the week. A steamer with about 22000 bags of Mozambique sugar is expected to arrive to-morrow. S S 'Sirsa' is also expected to arrive on about the 26th instant with Java sugar.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar: Per cwt.
Ready Rs. 14/11
Transhipment Rs. 5/2 F B H
S S Sirsa Rs. 4/14 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 4/14 F B H
Shipment October Rs. 4/12/6 F B H
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 4/10/9 F B H
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4/10 F B H
Tone: Steady:

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE

Description of cotton	Area in acres
Oomras	10,400,000
Bengal-Scind	3,442,000
Dholleras	2,247,000
Broach	1,337,000
Broach	1,337,000
Americans	1,450,000
Others	2,242,000
Total	22,118,000

GROSS EARNINGS OF B.E.S. AND T. CO.

*Electric Supply for September 1935 Rs. 8,00,018; Up to the end of September, 1935 Rs. 73,51,793

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) For September, 1935 Rs. 5,79,780; Up to the end of September, 1935 Rs. 51,75,244

Increase over same period last year. Rs. 2,44,702.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1935

HUGE "HOME DEFENCE LOAN"?

Our London Letter

Monarchy Without A Monarch!

Will Ex-King Of Greece Go Back To His People?

LONDON, (By Air Mail). October 12.

Manifestations of public feeling in the cinema are rare, and even the news reel of the Jubilee provoked little, but spasmodic clapping. This week, however, even the most sophisticated of London's West End Cinemas are proving a barometer of public taste and, by unaccustomed noise, of the depth of popular feeling. Photographs of Mussolini and of his two sons are now the signals for a storm of booing and hissing unknown hitherto in these palaces of entertainment, where laughter is usually the only collective sound which a British audience permits itself. The Crown Prince of Italy was received in silence, and no one appeared to recognise General de Bono, despite the fact that his elegant whiskers have now been published in this country nearly as often as the Duce's worried scowl.

For the Emperor of Abyssinia, who looks pathetically small in the contemporary news reel, there is always a burst of cheering, more widely spread even than the clapping which he receives.

BOOST FOR ITALIAN WINES.

Several people telephoned to a newspaper office in Fleet to ask about, and protest against, a talk broadcast on Wednesday night. It was, they averred, a colossal boost for Italian wines, and they wanted to know why the B.B.C. should have permitted it. Golden-voiced Fraulein Berthe Grossbard, who hails from Vienna, but is a star of the Rome broadcasting station, was the artist responsible for the broadcast. It was described on the official B.B.C. programme thus:—National 10 p.m.—Italian Wine Harvest, a word picture, written and spoken by Berthe Grossbard; musical accompaniment devised by Georgio Foa; B.B.C. Chorus; B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra.

Fraulein Grossbard named several brands of Italian wines, and spoke of their virtues, their characteristics, their histories. One wine merchant who specialises in Empire wines said: "I would give £5,000 for the chance to put over my wines as Fraulein Grossbard put over Italian wines." Many listeners in are reported to close their station when the Italian wine harvest programme was continued as a protest against Mussolini's aggression in Abyssinia. There is a growing feeling that the B.B.C. should take steps to intercept Italian programmes on the wireless.

DEEPLY SHOCKED ANDREWS.

According to an interview which he gave to a London newspaper on last Wednesday, Mr. C. F. Andrews has come back to London from India in a mood of depression about its future, and he made this even clearer at Friends' House, where he gave a midday address during the week. "We have tried the way of new Constitutions until we are sick and tired of them," he said, "and it is time that we turned to something deeper, the way of friendship." It was obvious that two things at the moment are deeply troubling Mr. Andrews. One is the Abyssinian struggle, which he sees as a recrudescence of Europe's brutal instincts of racial superiority. The constant reiteration of the word "brutal" in Mr. Andrews' speech shows how deeply the present situation has shocked him. He found the whole of India looking towards Europe, asking whether brute force was the only thing for which Europe stood. In England he has found the second disturbing thing—a constant strengthening of the colour bar, which once, he says, did not exist here, and must have been imported from outside. He urged each one of his hearers to make a friend of an Indian or African. By doing so they would accomplish more than any amount of institutions. Friendship was what was needed in Anglo-Indian relations, and they could do something themselves as individuals to promote it.

A MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, referred to a suggestion that all the Crown Colonies should be handed over to the League of Nations as mandates when he spoke at a luncheon of the West African Dinner Club given in London in honour of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, the Governor Designate of Nigeria. "Such talk," he said, "tends to do grave harm to the peoples of the colonies. It creates uncertainty as to their territories' future; it produces a sense of lack of security. It discourages people, for instance, from putting capital into those countries and therefore prejudices their development. To talk of the Crown Colonies being handed over wholesale as mandates to the League is to presume that the peoples of the colonies can be treated as mere chattels; that we need not consult their own wishes. "But we are bound to consult their wishes, and I have no doubt that if we were to do so we should find the vast majority of them content and anxious to stay in their present situation. To say that implies no criticism of the mandate system. In fact, the sentiment of the people in the colonies is due to our having for a long time past in our colonial government practised the very principles laid down by the League of Nations for the government of mandated territories. We have acted primarily as trustees for the welfare and happiness of the peoples in the colonies, and they have a lively appreciation of the many benefits which they have received under the British Crown.

A MONARCHY WITHOUT MONARCH.

Greece which has been a republic since April 1924, is now a monarchy again—though, so far, a monarchy without a monarch. The Republic was abolished and the monarchy restored in a bloodless revolution on Thursday last. Ex-King George of Greece, an "exile" in England, was apparently less excited about the change-over than were most of his people. He dined unconcernedly in the West End of London on the night the bloodless revolution took place in Greece and was there until late in the evening. Whether he will go back at once to his country, and the people who are waiting for him, or whether he will remain in England until after the plebiscite on the question of the Monarchy, which is still to be taken on November 3, as was arranged before Wednesday events, is not yet known. Ex-King George has lived chiefly in England since he was forced to vacate his throne in December 1923. He was thirty-three then. From a source which is well worthy of credence it is learnt that ex-King George will not obey the urgently phrased summons to return, sent to him by General Kondylis, now master of Greece. He is unwilling to occupy the throne and become master of Greece. He is unwilling to occupy the throne unless a substantial Monarchist majority is recorded at the plebiscite. It is understood that while the ex-King has no objection to being restored by one party, he is still unwilling to act as the nominee and figurehead of a party faction whose security relies upon the inconsistencies of the army.

ITALIAN MENACE IN EGYPT.

There are signs that Italy in her desperate moment will under pretence of preserving law and order in the Colony of Libya might create trouble in Egypt. The Egyptian authorities have, therefore, taken necessary precautionary measures in increasing the strength of the army. However if Italy does create trouble in Egypt, the real danger in that country will then not come from the Italians but from British imperialism. Egypt will require in her present condition British Army to protect her and there are already political negotiations, from which it appears that British imperialists and diplomats would use this occasion to at last get Egypt to accept the Treaty dawn up in 1931, which the Egyptian people have so far not accepted.

FIGHT WITHOUT FUSS

Why Demand Limelight Of Publicity, Asks Mrs. Naidu

MADRAS, October 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu opening the tenth session of the All-India Women's Conference, Madras Branch, to-day at the National Girls' School, Mylapore, declares:—

"I am one of those heterodox persons that thave never believed that the women's movement is an isolated thing to be supported, labelled, fostered, cherished, coaxed, nursed and all that. The whole justification of any women's movement in any part of the world is that it is deliberately and consciously merely a temporary phase in the consolidation of women to take a woman's part in the general life of the world."

Mrs. Naidu added:—"I am not one of those who for a moment believes that woman is a downtrodden creature. I am not one of those who has even suffered from the dreadful inferiority complex that looks outside my own strength for my own regeneration or deliverance".

The time has come, said she, for Indian women to make the affirmation that women were indissolubly a part of humanity and she legislated for her own destiny and created ideals, policies for her country's emancipation, progress and achievement. The whole purpose of the Women's Conference was much greater than what appeared on the printed agenda. Franchise, education, removal of disabilities of inheritance, these were only symbols with which they expressed the whole conception of the larger life that women should have. What was necessary for them was a conception of their dignity. They should fight without fuss and without demanding the limelight of publicity.—A.P.

FOR QUETTA PROPERTY OWNERS

Claims Commissioner's Notice

QUETTA, Oct. 19.

A Press communique issued this evening by the Claims Commissioner states that the remaining block in Ward One comprising houses 1 to 48 (n) bounded by Munsiff Road, Surajganj Road, and Circular Road and containing the old Tehsil will be salved from 29th October.

Permits are being issued and owners of buried property are requested to reach Quetta and report to the Claims Commissioner on or before 28th October.

The next area to be salved will be Ward Four to the East of Habibnala.—A.P.

Kamala Nehru's Health Slightly Improves

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

A letter received at Anand Bhawan from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says that Mrs. Kamala Nehru continues to maintain slight improvement.—United Press.

Britain Wants 250,000,000 Pounds

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

According to information received by the "United Press" from reliable quarters in London the British Government are understood to be contemplating the floatation of a huge 'Home Defence Loan' amounting to about 250 million pounds. — United Press.

"GAINS OF LEARNING" AMONG HINDUS

New Hyderabad Bill Makes Them Individual Property

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail.)

H. E. H. The Nizam has given his assent to the Hindu Gains of Learning Act, which was recently passed by the Legislative Council. In the statement of objects and reasons, it was pointed out that in view of the constant changes in the Hindu society, the growth of litigation regarding property and the insufficient protection given to a Hindu who is a member of a joint family, the Bill was necessary.

The Bill is divided into four sections. "Gains of Learning" are explained to include all acquisitions of property made substantially by means of learning, whether such acquisitions be made before or after the commencement of this Act, and whether such acquisitions be the ordinary or extraordinary result of such learning. "Learning" is defined as traning of every kind which is usually intended to enable a person to pursue any trade, industry, profession or avocation in life.

Section 3 says that no gains of learning shall be invalidated merely because of the acquirer's learning was financed with the aid of the joint funds of his family, or by the funds of any members thereof, or because he himself or his family were maintained or supported by the joint funds of his family, while he was acquiring learning.

It is specifically provided that the Act shall not be deemed in any way to affect transactions or proceedings already in hand before the commencement of this Act.

MISS CEDERBLOM RESCUED

Boat Arrives Safe In Madras Harbour

MADRAS, October 19.

Miss Aina Cederblom, a Swedish motor boat enthusiast, who left Colombo, on 8th October for Calcutta in a motor boat to join Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Visvabharathi at Santiniketan was rescued by the Captain and officers of the s.s. "Rhona" near Karikal coasts

It is stated that she was caught in a storm near Karikal. The Rhona arrived in the Madras Harbour to-day.

Miss Cederblom is leaving for Calcutta in her motor boat tomorrow.—A.P.

Allahabad, October 19.—Pundit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, present Vice-Chancellor, Rai Bahadur Pundit Kanhaiyalal, Honorary Treasurer, and Sir J. C. Weir, Professor of Law Department, all of Allahabad University have been nominated for election of Vicec-Chancellor by the Executive Council of the University.

IN MOTHER-LAND'S SERVICE

Students Must Prepare To Fight Freedom's Battle, Says Rajen Babu

MADRAS, October 19.

"Reconcile your own personal interests, needs and ambition with the service of the motherland and equip yourselves to fight the battle for country's freedom" was the message Babu Rajendra Prasad gave to the Madras students who presented him with an address and a purse this morning at Gokhale Hall. He deprecated the present system of education as it was aimless and purposeless. India, to-day wanted great many workers, reformers and industrialists to educate the people to resusticate the industries. It was the function of colleges and schools to prepare and equip the students for that task. Lot of things which we learn to-day are not what we need to learn and much of what we need to learn is not learnt.

Mr. Nariman, Mr. Munshi, and Mrs. Kamaladevi also addressed the students.

The purse amounted to Rs. 501. —A.P.

NO BIRTH-CONTROL CLINICS

Travancore Women's Conference Resolution

TRAVANCORE, October 20.

The Travancore constituency of All-India Women's Conference met to-day under the presidency of Miss Sally Coey of Christava Mahilla Vidyalam of Alwaye and adopted a number of resolutions of which one that existed considerable discussion was that since very little was known of the effects of birth-control it was undesirable to encourage the opening of birth-control clinics. The mover, Miss Ouverkerk stated that the average family in Travancore had six and a half children and if the age of marriage of girls is postponed to beyond 25 it would reduce the number of children per married couple to four and a half which was just over what is necessary to keep up the strength of the population.

Arguments for and against birth-control were stated at length by speakers and an amendment asking the International Association for Birth-control Information to consider means by which the knowledge made available by birth-control clinics may not be abused was rejected and the original resolution adopted. The Conference also carried other resolutions relating to education and representation in state legislature and public services.—A.P.

DEPRESSION OFF KONKAN COAST

Widespread Rain In Bombay Deccan

POONA, Oct. 20.

The deep depression over Mysore passed into the Arabian Sea and now lies off the Kanara and Konkan coast. It caused widespread rain in Madras Presidency, Mysore, south Hyderabad, south Bombay Deccan and Konkan. Conditions are unsettled in the Andaman Sea and nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma. A few light showers have also occurred in east Central Provinces, Kashmir and North West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Mangalore six inches, Calingapatam four, Masulipatam, Cocanada and Gopalpur three each, Vizagapatam and Calicut two each, Mergui, Bassein, Rangoon, Hyderabad, Cochin and Madras one and half each, Port Blair, Victoria Point, Kanker, Karwar, Belgaum and Trivandrum one each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in south Madras and north Madras coast, continue widespread in Mysore, south Deccan and lower Burma increase in Konkan and extent in north Deccan and Kashmir.—A.P.

"Never Guilty Of Betraying Even Poorest In The Land"

Replying To Madras Labour Address, Congress President Clears Misunderstanding

MADRAS, October 19. (Delayed.)

Weighty pronouncements on three important topics were made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, at a public reception held this evening at the Sembium Maidan, in the suburb of Madras, where two addresses of welcome, one on behalf of the M.S.M. Railway Employees Union and another on behalf of the Urban Congress Committee were given and a purse was presented.

Referring to the Labour address, Babu Rajendra Prasad regretted that the Congress Labour Sub-Committee could not meet the All-India Labour Board, unfortunately, owing to certain misunderstandings, but he hoped that everything will be cleared up when they could be able to work in harmony and help each other.

"I want you", declared Rajen Babu, "not to run away with the idea that it is always possible for Congress to see eye to eye with you on all problems of yours. But you can rest assured Congress will never do anything consciously or unconsciously to injure the interests of the vast masses of this country, and it can never be guilty of betraying particularly the poorest in the land for whom it specially stands. I think this kind of general assurance will satisfy my friends."

A WORD TO AMBEDKAR

Rajendra Babu made another statement referring to Dr. Ambedkar's proposed change of religion. "I won't believe", he declared, "I can't even imagine, the interests of the Harijans will be best served by their being converted to any other religion, simply because not they are out of faith, but because they want to improve their material condition. I cannot believe any conversion of that kind is really a change of faith, the relation which man owes to the Creator, and I cannot believe that the relation can be snapped for the sake of something material, which you will gain. The caution I have given, has another object. Reformers in the country in large numbers are doing their best and it is this work of reform which may be impeded and which may suffer if any hasty action is taken by them. I cannot imagine that hasty action will be taken by a large but action of only some will be a reflection on the whole community."

FOR LUCKNOW SESSION

The third question was with regard to the acceptance of offices. He said that as president of the Congress, it was not possible for him to commit himself. "I am going about this province", he said, "with my eyes and ears open, but lips sealed upon this question. I would better leave it to the next Congress President."—United Press.

NO BRAHMIN ORGANISATION

Congress President Exposes Justice Party Propaganda

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Fifty thousand people who gathered this evening at the Triplicane Beach to hear Babu Rajendra Prasad were greatly disappointed by the interference of a heavy rain which burst out in the middle of the meeting

Rajendra Babu, who was given a tremendous ovation on rising to the dais specially constructed for the occasion, spoke of the integrity of the Great National Institution (Congress) which stood for everything noble in the land. Sarcastically he referred to the Justice Party's propaganda against Congress and its calling the Congress a "Brahmin Organization," and said:—

"I would entreat to the non-Brahmins of the Province to cast off the idea that Congress is a Brahmin organization intended to keep the non-Brahmins down. You know Mahatmaji is a non-Brahmin, Sardar Patel is a non-Brahmin and fortunately, I am also a non-Brahmin. Therefore all non-Brahmin friends should be rest assured that we are not enemies of non-Brahmins unless we are enemies to ourselves. Congress would be committing suicide if it became a Brahmin organisation."

Rajen Babu openly invited amidst cheers, all non-Brahmins to join the Congress without suspicion.

Speaking about the glories of the Congress, Rajen Babu said: "We are to-day the only Party in India fighting for the freedom of the motherland. We shall soon come to a time when the world will recognize us as an independent Nation. It is for you to bring that day.—United Press.

CONGRESS STANDS BY MASSES

No Wonder, It Enjoyed Their Confidence, Says President

MADRAS, October 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad addressing a mass meeting including a large number of ladies at the Tilak Ghat, to-night, asked:—

"What does the Congress aim at" and answered, "it aims at the emancipation of this country. But the freedom is not for one community, it is not for one caste, it is not for one province, it is not for one class but it is for everyone of the inhabitants of this land".

Continuing the speaker said that during the 50 years of its existence the Congress had consistently sought for that freedom according to its lights and no wonder it enjoyed the confidence of the masses.

Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.A., presided.

Owing to heavy rains, the meeting was abruptly terminated.

After concluding a crowded programme, the Congress President leaves for Chingleput to-morrow morning.—A.P.

"FULL OF ANOMALIES"

Rajen Babu On Why Congress Has Rejected W. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The Government of India Act is full of anomalies and objectionable features and it is not without reason that the Congress decided to reject the White Paper which became worse when it took the form of the Government of India Bill. It became still worse as it emerged as the Government of India Act, said Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to a deputation on behalf of the people of the Excluded Areas in India overnight.

The worst feature of the Act, he added, was no doubt the provision dealing with the excluded areas. It was too early to say what the Congress would do or what programme it was going to adopt to implement the rejection of reforms in any decision the Congress might arrive. He assures the deputationists, it would bear in mind the excluded areas and would never be found wanting in attempt to do what it could to improve the lot of people of Agency Areas.

The Congress President and party left for Chingleput this morning by car on tour in Tamilnad.

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